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VOL. IX.

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WILLARD PRILLIPS, Judg

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id deceased, two unout reof; that they are des s in severally, and that rader, holds one undi-tate, which he purchas children and heirs of

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the grave, withourpor!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

NTI-SLAVERY.

From the Anti-Slavery Lecturer. LECTURE VII.

TABLENESS OF SLAVERY. LO HE PLANTERS! TAX ON THE NA-TION AND ON THE NORTH!

arkable that many who freely admit the , are forward to meet us with the de-meddle with the subject? i e., 'Why multic evils?' Why not let them entirewith public evites with his let them entired that many met. It is to be charitably presumed that many me who make this singular demand, have paid these evils' and do not consider they felt the reality of the evil, such a question. When they ena question. When they end a Tariff, or of a Sub-Treas-

a National Bank, they do not wind up with thou to the the evil alone!! last lecture it was shown that the prompt on of slavery was not only safe, lent, but that it removed from the comand promit had existed, a frightful catalogue

nd sore evils. ree of the manifold evils which its ABOLI-and to remove. We may argue the perni-s of the system, from the benefits that never

greenmany its abandonment.
West ladia planters have told us that abolition in them a great change, and a great blessing. Bescribe that change by telling us that the restorate freedom, brings to them greater security of freedom, brings to them greater security of and of property—that it imports a new spring warr—introduces new inventions—improves the enlivens the operations of com the value of estates-elevates the increases the value of calculations and orderly—removes the danger of in-ing and orderly—removes the danger of in-ing-gives new facilities for religious instruc-iders those instructions more efficacious per more benevolent, honest, and trust-

only telling us, in other words, that slavery sonly terms, as only terms, as only terms, as only terms, as of the testimony be true, and if like causes like effects, it follows that our own country is sect to the same evils which Bermuda and Anhappily escaped. Is it true that such a ct,) is 'none of our business !'

comes us to inquire into the matter.

yamine the West India testimony by so doing,
indo, on examination, that none of those evils exear country, which West India abolition is said then we may perhaps question the West India testimony, or attribute West perity to other causes than abolition. But a presperity to other causes than aboutton. But as the other hand, we shall find our own country ming under the same evils which the planters of gas and Bermuda say they have escaped, then restimony stands confirmed, and we may infer abolition in the United States, would prove as rce of public prosperity as it has been be in Antigua.

resented to be in Antigua.

ther benefits may result from this inquiry. In its section we may perhaps learn in some measure, a we, at the North, have to do with slavery,' by sing in part, what slavery is doing with its. The ked removing the evil may perhaps be better united, more wisely planned, and more steadily prosed, when we fully understand upon whose shoulth critical flavors,' are now result. We shall whe evils of slavery' are now resting. We shall were prepared to estimate the sacrifices proper to sade for securing the object, when we find that the am bears heavily upon us, as well as upon the

who consider slaveholding a sin-who believe ads to misery, and that God punishes trans-will need no statistical information—no forion—will need no statistical information—no for-ble array of evidence—no arguments drawn from site or political economy, to assure them that a holding nation must be subject to sore evils, have the facts before hand, in the principles include them. They foresee pecuniary effects for moral causes. They take their Maker at his and are simple-hearted enough to believe that of human conduct will be just what

thousands with whom such considerased change, should be carefully nighed in an exact balance, and that the prepondering weight, in the current coin of national prospering weight, in the current coin of national prosperin commonly understood, should settle the whole
issue. We propose now, to take these prudent
set, at heir own word. 'Expediency' is their watchord, and 'utility' their standard! Come then! Let
sen set shrink from the fair application of their own
st. They understand the multiplication table, and
in talculate compound interest. To these they aptall when we speak to them of conscience, and of the
calogue. We will try the cause at their own chonuthanal. We will trest the divine warranty of the
nutrachal institution' by its 'consequences.' We
lid balance the 'benefits' of American injustice, with
a 'angers' of West India freedom, and learn
where goldiness er knavery, be profitable for man
where the sun. balance, and that the preponder

We have traced, [in our fifth lecture,] the effects of the streem upon the humanity, the PATIENCE, the SELF CONTROL of the slave master. From what the then said we might infer that,

I. SLAVERY DESTROYS INDUSTRY.

ustry implies patience. It is the child and parent discoulted. The slave is not permitted to control of the slave master learns in the school of unthe stave master teams in the school of un-folied power, the very oposite lesson. His power, the very nature of the case, precludes all control. may be control in the absence of law to control him. Hence, voluntary industry, the part of the staveholder, would be an effect t a cause. The slave, remaining such, cannot ILLS, OR, THE F am self-control-the slave master, remaining such ILES, Oil,
IEDICINE.
In used by thousands,
from them. They are
no praise. It every fault
to would save much mo
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smooth a cause. The slave, remaining such, cannot learn self-control. Here they both stand on the same level, and cannot rise to the true dignity of their common nature. Nothing but abolition can elember the slave cannot be industrious—the slave master will not. Industry is the love of useful and beneficial employment. How can the slave love labor? He is departed it is just benefits. He is supplied with no motive but that of abject fear—the whip and the torture. He carns nothing for himself. The stimulus of all rolantary labor is wanting. Industry must be voltairy, like the other virtues, or it is no virtue at all. A free voltuntary agent, and he only, can be industried to the control of the latiness of his slaves? By else, does he need the driver, and the whip? The must labor of southern agriculture is performed with the industry? Without the free, voluntary, hearty good will of the laborer! What a volume of facts! What a progeny of 'evils' must of necessity cluster labor industry.

And is industry the virtue of the slave master? he work, by the side of his slave? Let the South

SUTTREES TESTIMOSY .- We forbear to picture besecritizes Testimory.— We forbear to picture be-fact you the consequences of that ispolence and aver-tion to all manual occupations, which are necessarily agendered in youth, surrounded by a servite class, who are engaged in these pursuits. These consequen-ce, you have all seen, feit, and deplored. Such are the sure which we support.'—Address Presbyterian yout, Kentucky, p. 18.

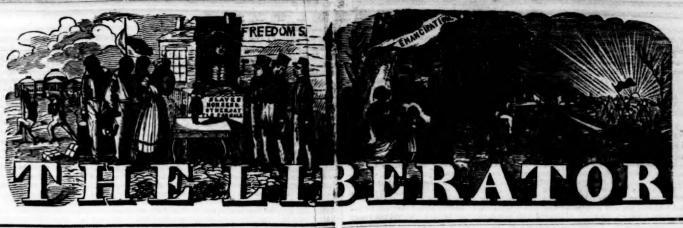
The property of the people, their industrial is to destroyed. For its areas of climate, no man will

With the morals of the people, their industry is the morals of the people, their industry is the destroyed. For, in a warm climate, no man will also for himself, who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves, a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor.'—Jeffram, notes on Virginia.

MAGNITUDE OF THIS LOSS.

Industry is the corner stone of virtue \*—of intelligence, of education, of character, of enterprise, of prospensy, of republicanism, of political equality, of order, of aw. When the industry of a people is lost, all is in: The testimony just quoted, connects industry

Benevolence, the sum of all virtue, is the most nt principle in the universe. Its very existence the activity. The conception of it, cannot be septed from that of action. To be benevolent is to dothing beneficial. Indolence is one form of selections and selfishness is only another name for



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1839.

with morals, and attests the deplorable consequences of idleness. It must be, and always is so. Christing to the station of men! The scanty 'peck of cord and of idleness. It must be, and always is so. Christianity commands men to labor. 'If any man will not work, neither let him eat.' Man is so framed that his mind and his body soffer for his folly, if he refuses to labor. This is true of both sexes. The wisest of men, guided by divine inspiration, draws a true picture of female excellence, founded on industry. 'She eateth not the bread of idleness.' 'Her hands hold the distaff.' And hence she is able and willing to 'reach forth her hands to the needy.' Idleness is self indulgence and selfshness. Without industry there is no true benevolence, or self-denial, or self-government, or self-culture. What the mothers are, the nation will be. No mind, uncorrupted by the influence of practical slaveholding, ever dreamed Solomon a churl, or a stranger to true refinement, because his carried.

IDLENESS. As the 'CHATTEL' principle is the foundation of the slave system, so the destruction of vol-untary industry is the centre of its evil effects on soci-ety. While we briefly glance at them, let the reader keep his eye upon the North, and notice in how many particulars, and to what extent the people of the free States, are affected by the evils of the slave system.

II. SLAVERY PREVENTS USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS. It has been stated that nineteen twentieths of the atent right inventions in this country, are invented n the non-slaveholding states, and that the useful inentions of the north, to a great extent, are of no value at the south, because they cannot be entrusted to the unskilful and careless hands of the slaves. Instead of guiding even the common plough, (comparitively simple and cheap as it is,) the slave is supplied only with the awkward and clumsy grub hoe, with which to dig up the ground, so heavy in its structure that it is scarcely possible for him to break it. This may serve as a specimen of southern implements of agriculture. Why should the slave desire better? Or who would expect him to invent, or take care of better tools? With as little reason can useful inventions be expected of the sklave master. Those who ons be expected of the slave master. Those who never wield or manufacture tools themselves, cannot be expected to be skilful in inventing them. And what encouragement have skilful artizans and manu-facturers to settle in the slave states? The laborious

III. IS A SYSTEM OF WASTE AND IMPROVIDENCE, Slavery causes a great waste of time—and 'time is money.' The time of the idle whites is a dead loss to the plantation, to the country, and to the world. There is great waste time in the use of ill contrived implements—great waste from the feigned sickness and heartless movements of uppaid laborers—great waste in the salaries of drivers (cometings five heartless). and heartless movements of unpaid laborers—great waste in the salaries of drivers, (sometimes five hundred or a thousand dollars a year.) to drive laborers with a cart-whip! Great waste in the cost of whips, thumb screws, fetters, and irons. Great waste or interest money, on the capital invested in *laborers*, instead of paying the wages of free laborers, without the enormous expense of buying them! Great waste (to the planter,) in the support of the old and crippled, who cannot labor, and who would be supported by their former earnings, or by their friends, if encourwho cannot labor, and who would be supported by their former earnings, or by their friends, if encouraged by a free labor system. Great loss from the carelessness and depredations of slaves who have no inducements to promote the interests of the masters, and feel under no obligation to do so. Great waste in the cost of nightly pairols and apparatus to keep the slaves in subjection.

Is it a matter of no importance to the nation that one half its energies are thus paralyzed? Is it no.

one-half its energies are thus paralyzed? Is it no-thing to the one-half of the body politic that the other half is benumbed with a stroke of the palsy? Can the genus of slavery blind a money making commu-nity to evils like these?

IV. SLAVERY DIMINISHES THE VALUE OF PROPERTY. Such a system or style of agriculture as consists with slave labor speedily exhausts the soil, and exhibits the buildings and fixtures in a state of decay.†
The south is well known to present a striking con-Its the buildings and hateres in a state of decay, ry. The south is well known to present a striking constrast with the north, in these respects. Public buildings, bridges, and high ways, present a similar aspect. Slavery strikes a death chill upon what we denominate 'public spirit.' Where are the internal improvements of the south? Compare Maryland and Virginia with Pennsylvania, or Kentucky with Ohio. Where slave plantations and free labor farms join each other, or are only divided by a river, what do you witness? A contrast most surprising! With an equal number of acres, and originally the same soil, you shall find the land, the buildings, and the implements, on the free farm, worth more than the land, the buildings, the implements, and the price of the negroes to boot, on the slave plantation! So true is it that God will not permit man to increase, in reality, his wealth, by holding property in man! It is all a delusion! Enslave the laborer, and you diminish the value of the soil he treads upon, to the full amount of his estimated value! Liberate the slave, and the enhanced value of the soil compensates the liberator for the price of his freed bondmen! Many a planter has tested this by experiment. And the entire British West Indies have more than realized the truth of the statement.

V. SLAVERY CRIPPLES MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE It cannot be otherwise. It makes both disreputable. It cannot be otherwise. It makes both disreputable. Its idleness and improvidence incapacitate for their successful prosecution. The sons of slaveholding planters scorn to live by their own industry. Their muscular powers and their minds are unfined for it. They lack fixedness of purpose, patience, self-control, and the power of self-direction. For all these are the product of early industry, subordination, restraint, and joint muscular and mental exercise and discipline. The shop and the Compting House, are not successfully managed by the spoiled children of indulgence and luxury, innured to nothing but the exercise of irresponsible power. Northern freemen may make Presidents of them, if they please, and submit to be governed by them as Senators. But northern merchants and mechanics commonly know better than to take them into partnership with them, in their warehouses and shops. And this is not all. Agriculture ruins them both. Could our cotton and woolen manufactories be worked by unpaid slaves? Will slaves ever compete with the cordwainers of Lyun? With the weavers of Lowell? Or, will the sons of southern planters learn to excel in these avocations? Will they build, and rig, and navigate ships? Who then, are to carry on the mechanical trades and the manufactories be worked by unpaid slaves? Will slaves ever compete with the cordwainers of Lyun? With the weavers of Lowell? Or, will the sons of southern planters learn to excel in these avocations? Will they build, and rig, and navigate ships? Who then, are to carry on the mechanical trades and the manufactories of the south?

And who are the producers and the consumers? Slaves and slave masters! Compare these with the conduction of manufactories of this great confederacy, which are different States of this great confederacy, which are different States of this great confederacy, which are impressive in their admonitions, and conclusive in their different States of this great confederacy, which are impressive in their admonitions, and conclusive in their differe is idleness and improvidence incapacitate for their

ence of practical slaveholding, ever dreamed Solomon a churl, or a stranger to true refinement, because his picture of female accomplishments, includes domestic industry and skill. Such were the mothers and wives of our fathers, who, like Cincinnatus, could guide both the plough and the State.

The destruction of a nation s industry opens upon it the box of Pandora. The other evils of the slave ed in one important particular. He took it for grantithe box of Pandora. The other evils of the slave ed in one important particular. He took it for granticular of the slavery would have been speedily abolished of missings. As the country, represents the speed of missings and the slavery would have been speedily abolished. The ruse of gradualism' deceived him.

MORE SOUTHERN TESTIMONY.

Does the reader wish to see these positions further sustained by incontrovertible southern testimony? We have columns at command. The only difficulty is to find room for it.

George Washington, in a letter to Sir John Sin-clair, gives as the reason for the depreciation of southern lands—Because there are in Pennsylvania laws for the gradual obalition of slavery, which neither Mary-land nor Virginia have at present, but which nothing is more certian that they must have, and at a period not remote."

James Mantson. 'The dictates of humanity, the rinciples of the people, the national safety and happiess, and prudent policy requires it of us.? 'It is to be oped that by expressing a national disapprobation of air trade, we may destroy it, and save ourselves from reproaches, and our posterity from the imb ever attendant on a country filled with slaves.'—[De bate in Congress, May 13th, 1789.] JAMES MUNROE .- We have found that this evil has

preyed upon the vitals of the Union. It has been pre-indicial to all the states in which it has existed.'— Speech in the Virginia Convention. Queries .- 1. How much 'compensation' should the

ern states receive for the relinquishment of 'an what encouragement have states? The laborious and ingenious mechanic, in a slave state, ranks little 2. Would the Union be endangered by the removal higher, in society, than though he were a slave! His industry is despised, his skill unrewarded, his inven-what would be lost by it? Can 'the Union' lose industry is despised, his skill unrewarded, his inventions unpatronized. What a field for mechanical skill and enterprize would abolition open at the south! no business with that which 'has preyed upon the service of the Thirm?' no business with that which has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union !

PATRICK HENRY.—'I believe the time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil.'—Letter to Robert Pleasants.

mentable evil.—Letter to Robert Pleasants.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY.—'Let us examine the policy of thus perpetuating slavery among us, and also consider this regulation in particular with the objections applicable to each. That the result [of abolition] will be favorable to us, I have no doubt.' \* \* \* 'Sir, the thing [slavery] is impolicie in another respect. Never will your country be productive, never will us disciplinate in commerce, or its namelatures flourish, so Agriculture, its commerce, or its manufactures flourish, so long as they depend on refuctant bondmen for their progress. 'Even the earth itself,' says Montesquieu, 'which teems with profusion under the cultivating hand of the free born laborer, shrinks into barrenness, rom the contaminating sweat of the slave.' This senfrom the contaminating sweat of the slave. In sectiment is not more figuratively beautiful than substantially just. Survey the countries, sir, where the hand of freedom conducts the ploughshare, and compare their products with yours. Your granaries, in this view, appear like the store houses of emmets, though not supported with equal industry. To trace the course of this disparity between the fruits of a freeman's voluntary labors, animated by the hope of profit, and the of this disparity between the fruits of a freeman's vol-untary labors, animated by the hope of profit, and the slow paced efforts of a slave, who has no incitement to exertion but fear, no prospect of remuneration to en-courage—would be insulting to the understanding. The cause and the effect are too obvious to escape ob-servation.'—Speech in the Maryland House of Dele-gates, 1789

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, gave his slaves their freedom, in his last will, and gave his land to John Randolph Clay, with this significant 'injunction—to scorn to eat the bread of idleness.'

THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.—'Slavery has the effect of lessening the free population of a country.'—
The ordinary mechanic arts are all practised by slaves' [The free mechanic] flies to some other country more dition, where he who supports himself by honest labor is not degraded in his cas

Speech in the Va. Legislature.

Gov. Randell.—'The deplorable error of our ancestors, in copying a civil institution from savage Africa, has affixed upon their posterity a depressing burden, which nothing but the extraordinary benefits conferred by our happy climate, could have enabled us to support. We have been far outstripped by States, to whom nature has been far less bountiful. It is painful to consider what might have been, under other circumstances, the amount of general mealth in Virginia, or the whole sum of comfortable subsistence and happiness possessed by all her inhabitants.'—Address to the legislature of Va. in 1820.

The 'expedience' of abolition is strongly asserted and

The 'expediency' of abolition is strongly asserted and Mr. Badda.—'That slavery is an evil, a treascend-ant evil, it would be more than idle for any human be-ing to doubt or deny. It is a mildew, which has blight ed every region it has touched, from the creation of the world. Illustrations from the history of other countries and other times might be instructive, but we have

the build, and rig, and navigate ships? Who then tre to carry on the mechanical trades and the manufactures, and the commerce of the south?

And who are the producers and the consumers? Slaves and slave masters! Compare these with the free yeomanry and mechanics of the North—the customers of the morthern merchant? Suppose our northern cultivators of the soil, were to be fed, and clad, and accommodated in their houses like the southern't New York and Boston merchants, three-fourths of them, might then shut up shop, and be spared! What a spur to manufactures and commerce—better than a hundred Tariffs, or Sub-Treasuries, or National Banks,) when our two and a half million of chattelity those who are accustomed to cheerful labor.

Hon. John Taylor, of Caroline county, Va., one of the largest slaveholders in the state, President of the State Agricultural Society, and three times elected to the Senate of the United States, says in his Agricultural Essays, No. 13, p. 57,

'This necessary class of men, (overseers) are bribed by agriculturists, not to improve, but to impovish their land, by a share of the crop for one year.

The-great annual crop, and not the most judicial culture advances his interest, establishes his character, and the fees of these land doctors are much higher for killing than curing.

Unless this is abolished, the attempt to fertilize our land is needless.—[See 'American Slavery as it is,' p. 138]

Similar testimony might te given respecting Florida and Texas. The same process that thus 'kills' the soil, murders the negroes.

The company the more contracted the soil manufacturing industry: and above all their devoidant that shall be of the southern country. To skat, so the state of the country of the southern country. To skat, so the state of the submitted that is recipled to the state of the st

Such is the testimony of intelligent slaveholders. Is

Such is the testimony of intelligent slaveholders. Is it not evident, then, that they understand the ill effects of the system? That they know it to be unprofitable, rollieus, and destructive of their own best interests? 'Oh! yes!' exclaims an objector! 'That is just what we have always insisted upon! 'The slaveholders understand the evils of the system, as well as the abolitionists. Then leave them to get rid of it, at their leisure. Their own interests will lead them to abandon it, if you will only let them alone.'

Just so thought our fathers, at the close of the Revolution. And we see now the result. So far from getting rid of it, they are holding it closer to their bosoms. The result of the discussion in the Virginia Legislature, from which we have just quoted was the indefinite postponement of a plan of gradual emancipation.

Not even the then recent tragedy of Nat Turner's insurrection could more than temporarily disturb their apathy. The true moral of the slaveholder's knowledge on the subject, then, is just this. He knows that the system is unprofitable, and destructive of his best interests. But no motive of mere interest or expediency, will, of itself, induce him to abandon it. Lawless power, idleness, and perhaps we should add licentious indulgence, outweigh with the slaveholder, all considerations of pecuniary or political loss or gain. It remains that you must touch his conscience. You contious indulgence, outweigh with the slaveholder, all considerations of pecuniary or political loss or gain. It remains that you must touch his conscience. You must rouse his sense of henor and of shame. His sensitiveness under these attacks, shows where he is vulnerable. The known, acknowledged unprofitableness of the iniquitous system is nevertheless pertinently urged as an answer to the hypocritical and whining complaint that it cannot be abandoned without ruin? We have one witness in reserve, whose case significantly tells us how little we can count on the inere knowledge of the evils? of the system, as an incentive to its of 'the evils' of the system, as an incentive to its report,
That the State of South Carolina, as represented by

that he toils for his master and not for himself; that the laws do not recognize his capacity to acquire and hold property, which depends altogether upon the pleasure of his proprietor, and that all the fruits of his exertions are reaped by others. \* \* \* He is generally, therefore, indifferent to the adverse or prosperous fortunes of his master, being contented if he can be come his displeasure or chastisement, by a careless erally, therefore, indifferent to the adverse or prosperous fortunes of his master, being contented if he can scape his displeasure or chastisement, by a careless and slovenly performance of his duties. This is the state of the relation between master and slave, prescribed by the law of its nature, and founded in the reason of things. There are undoubtedly many exceptions, in which the slave dedicates himself to the master with a zealous and generous devotion, and the master to the slave with a parental and affectionate attachment. But it is my purpose to speak of the gen.

wherever the option exists to employ, at an equal hire, free or slave labor, the former will be decidedly preferred, for the reasons already assigned. It is more sopetic, more worthy of confidence. It is believed, that nowhere in the farming portion of the United States, would slave labor be generally employed, if the proprietor were not tempted to raise siaves by the high own.' wn.'
Speaking of the failure of a proposed plan of eman-

duces the spirit of gaming. Vicious habits and sensual indulgences of all sorts are naturally connected with each other. Licentiousness, has been shown to be an integral part of the slave system, and the mixed population at the south, bears testimony that the white population shares deeply in the pollution and degradation of the servile class. It would be a contradiction of the servile class. with each other. Licentiousness, has been shown to be an integral part of the slave system, and the mixed population at the south, bears testimony that the white population at the south, bears testimony that the white population shares deeply in the pollution and degradation of the servile class. It would be a contradiction of all history to suppose that agriculture and commerce, and manufactures, and education, and public spirit, should thrive permanently among such a people. It would be easy to show how the liberties and the free institutions of this republic are thus undermined. But it is our present object to trace the effects of the slave system upon that description of national prosperity which a money loving community, are most ready to prize and understand. And we are firm fearlessly, that the greatest drawback upon the national wealth, the pecuniary prosperity of this nation, is to be found in the habits and usages growing out of the slave system. And these habits, springing up in the south, are communicated to every portion of the free states. Labor is despised at the south, and therefore is becoming to be despised at the north. The idlers of the south, live upon the unrequired toil of the laborer, and the idlers of the north are forward to emulate, as far as possible, their example. The producing classes are thus relatively decreased in numbers, and weakened in respectability and influence. The producing classes are thus relatively decreased in numbers, and weakened in respectability and influence. The producing classes are thus relatively decreased in numbers, and weakened in respectability and influence. The producing classes are thus relatively decreased in formal producing classes are thus relatively decreased i and of lynch mw, is the land where bonds and morragages become washe paper. The extension of the lynch code into our northern towns and cities, is already teaching us that fire insurance companies cannot guarantee to us the safety of our halls.

On the whole, it will be found, we think, on exam-

ination, that all the benefits of emancipation, as ex-hibited in our last lecture, by the testimony of the planters of Antigua and Bermuda, have their exact counterpart in the evils that now afflict our own slave-holding nation. We will specify a few further partic-

VI. INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. We have alluded to the insecurity arising from the cose morals and lawlessness of the idlers, in a slave-

† The polished exterior of certain grades of South-ern Society, furnishes no evidence to disprove the well known act. The efferminate Greeks and Romans during their decline, the modern Greeks and Italians, furnish instances in point, to prove that deep degradation may consist in the outward show of refinement.

to that unfortunate state of society in which freemen regard labor as disgraceful, and slaves shrink from it as a burden tyrannically imposed upon them—to that condition of things in which half a million of your population can feel no sympathy with the society, in the prosperity of which they are forbidden to participate; no attachment to a government at whose hands they receive nothing but injustice —Socretin to Valegisla. no attachment to a government at whose hands they receive nothing but injustice.'—Speech in Va. legislature, 1832.

Mr. Summers.—'Sir, the evils of the system cannot be enumerated. It were unnecessary to attempt it. They glare upon us at every step. When the owner looks at his masted estate, he knows and feels them. When the statesman examines the condition of his country, he finds her moral influence gone, her physical strength diminished, her political power waning, he sees and must confess them.'

MI. Progret of insulations of the southern planters, may tell us, with equal emphasis, what are the evils of our own slave equal emphasis, what are the evils of our own slave the same planters, in stake at the south. A risk from which no insurance company will relieve him the statesman examines the condition of his country, who has any pecuniary interests in stake at the south. A risk from which no insurance company will relieve him the statesman examines the condition of his country, who has any pecuniary interests in stake at the south. The insecurity of human life at the south, if (both from the idlers and the laborers) is, of itself, an item of no small importance, in the estimate of probabilities diminished, her political power waning, he sees and must confess them.'

VII. DANGERS OF INSURRECTION.

HENRY CLAY.—'As a mere laborer, the slave feels hat he toils for his master and not for himself; that he laws do not recognize his capacity to acquire and lold property, which depends altogether upon the cleasure of his proprietor, and that all the fruits of his xertions are reaped by others. \* \* \* He is generally, therefore, indifferent to the adverse or prosper-trally, therefore, indifferent to the adverse or prosper-

master with a zealous and generous devotion, and the master to the slave with a parental and affectionate master to the slave with a parental and affectionate attachment. But it is my purpose to speak of the general state of this unfortunate relation. That labor is best in which the laborer knows that he will derive the profits of his industry, that his employment depends upon his diligence, and his reward upon his assiduity.

Speaking of the failure of a proposed plan of emancipation in Kentucky, nearly forty years ago, Mr. Clay says, 'I have never ceased, and never shall cease to regret a decision, the effects of which have been to place us in the rear of our neighbors who are exempt from slavery, in the state of agriculture, the progress of manufactures, the advance of improvement, and the general prosperity of society.'—[Address before Colonization Society.]

And yet Mr. Clay's late speech in the Senate of the United States, tells us plainly enough, that with all his regrets for the loss of the prosperity which he DISTRACTS THE NATIONAL COUNCILS.

And yet Mr. Clay's late speech in the Senate of the United States, tells us plainly enough, that with all his regrets for the loss of the prosperity which he knows can be obtained only by abolition, he nevertheless goes for the indefinite continuance of slavery! Balaam loved the wages of unrighteousness, and coveted the hire of wrong doing. But Henry Clay covets the rewards of righteousness, yet chooses the practice of iniquity! This is the real dilemma of the slave-holder. The common representation has been, that he would be glad to get rid of slavery, if he only knew how—or if it could be done without a ruinous sacrifee! The reverse is the fact.

The slaveholder knows that slaveholding is unprofitable, but his pride, vice, indolence, and 'love of domination,' render him unwilling to follow conscience and pursue the course which he knows his own interest requires. The testimony we have produced, abundantly proves this position.

The depravity of morals inseparably connected with idleness, and consequently with slaveholding, cannot fail to result in the produgal waste of property, and the pecuniary ruin of a people. Idleness produces intemperance. The absence of laudable occupation, induces the spirit of gaming. Vicious habits and sensual indulgences of all sorts are naturally connected with each other. Licentiousness, has been shown to be an integral part of the slave system, and the mixed population at the south, bears testimony that the white population shares deeply in the pollution and degrades.

\* See 'American slavery as it is,' &c., a new work, which every citizen should peruse. † Idem.

Truther testimony to the same point may be found in the debates in the legislature of Virginia, in 1831-2. See Anti-Slavery Lecturer, No. 4.

See Anti-Slavery Lecturer, No. 4.

§ The great discress at New York and throughout the whole north, three years ago, was caused chiefly by the loss of untold millions, in our commerce with the South. Not ten cents on the dollar of the vast debt has ever been paid. Every few years brings about a crisis of this sort, but it is soon forgotten, and the same game played over again. It is peculiarly difficult to collect debts at the South. Some of our oldest merchants have calculated that southern commerce, on the whole, is not a benefit to the North. But lottery tickets always find purchasers, and there are always adventurers to credit the slaveholders.

MAINE-Seth Ropers, Steuben; Nathan Winslow, Por New Hamesonne - Davis Smith, Prymouth. Vermont-John Fement, Woodstock.

VERROUTS-DANK SMITH, Paymonth.
VERROUTS-John Dennent, Woodstreek,
MASSACHUSETIS-C. Whipple, Newburgport; Iwaac Stearns,
Managheit, Luther Bountell Gration, B. P. New hall, Surgas, B.
Wilder, Fichtburg-J. T. Eventt, Princeta, J. Church, Seringfeed, W. & K. R. Ives, Sar on, Henry Itsumicod, Looley, Dannel
G. Holmen, Lovelt; Joseph V. Marshall, Lawlets and veryity; Richard C. Franch, Edit Kreev, Wm. Henderson, Kernover, Wm.
Carruthers, Smeakery, M. Marshall, Lawlets, and V. P. Loren,
Karlowsky, Alarin Harrey, Conferenciale, Baral Perkins, Layen,
Elijah Bird, Tauston; John Bailey, New-Bedford; S. Palmer,
South Weymouth.

De Iscand - William Adams, Paueticker; Elias Emith,

Proxidence, Connecticut Con W. Benson, Brooklyn; S. S. Cowies, Hartford; Thos Kinne, It Norwich, Naw-Young, P. Bishop and Daniel Judson, Utien; Charles S. Morton, Albony; S. W. Benedic and Thomas Van Kanselmer, N. Y. Cily; James C. Follet, Skancaletes; John H. Batket, Pers.

Pensisterasia. H. C. Howiel, Alleghony; J. B. Vashen, Pittoburg; M. Preston, Beat Grove, Joseph Putton, Jr. Swen; Thomas leart. Enterprise; T. Hambieton, Reasolvide; B. Kenl, Andrew's Bridge; John Cox, Homorion; Rev. Charles A. Boyd, Eric, Bric Co. Eric, Eric Co. Onto-James Boyle and Wm. M. Johnson, Cincinnatic G. Oleut, Medina; Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg: Almer G. Kirk, Barryoftle; Wm. Hills, Oberlin; James Austin, Almeter; Let Holmes, New Lisbon; Joseph A. Ingdale, Cortwells.

NO. 37.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

tures, who do her bidding, and mob the abolitionists, for the slender and insecure profit of southern cusfor the slender and insecure profit of southern cus-tom!

Such are a few of 'the evils' with which the slave

system is afflicting our common country. They are acknowledged 'evils,' known and read of all men-But 'it is none of our business!' We have nothing to do with the subject!' They are evils which are 'preying upon the very vitals of our Union.' They threaten mg upon the very vitals of our Union. They, threaten the extinguishment of American freedom. So say our Monroes and our Jeffersons. Bul, it is none of our business! Who are we? Are we slaves? "Goods and chattels personal, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever?" If we are not, we shall make it 'our business' to take care of ourselves, and of our country!

REMARKS IN CONCUUSION.

1. The arguments arged against abolition, supply conclusive reasons in its favor. Idlenees, indigence, improvidence, desolated plantations, bankrupicy to the South, loss of commerce to the North, civil war, dissolution of the Union—all these are naturally connected with the continuance of slavery, not with abolition.

2. Commercial men at the north should be the last 2. Commercial men at the north should be the last to oppose abolition. Slavery stats their southern commerce, and makes it unsafe. The south does not buy half as much as she would buy, if slavery did not exist, and she is unable to pay for what she does buy.

3. The friends of southern commerce are equally short-sighted, if they do not perceive that the foundation of a southern commerce must be laid in a system of southern free labor.

4. Political economists, whether northern or southern, sectional or national, must do violence to common arithmetic and common sense—they must wage war

ern, sectional or national, must an violence to common arithmetic and common sense—they must wage war with the first principles of the science they profess; or else they must admit that abultion would be the greatest, and the safest pecuniary speculation to the planter, to the merchant, to the artizan, to the north, o the south, and to the nation, that the people of this,

to the south, and to the nation, that the people of this, or any other country ever engaged in.

5. Politicians and statesmen of all parties, who seek the pecuniary prosperity of our common country, our whole country, our undivided country, north and south, would be fully warranted by a sober dollar and cent calculation, to make the abbitton of southern slavery the chief and all-absorbing object of their policy and measures. Compared with this great question of free labor, all the controversies of the times respecting Tariffs, National Banks, and Sub-Treasuries, dwindle into insignificance and hitteness. Neither the bank, nor the anti-bank policy, neither tariff, nor anti-tariff, can affect the money interests of the country, to so great

the anti-bank policy, neither tariff, nor anti-tariff, can affect the money interests of the country, to so great an extent, or so permanently, or so beneficially, as the universal abolition of coerced, unpaid labor.

6. Whigs and democrats, (to say nothing of abolitionists,) make a silly figure, as mere politicians, money makers and political economists, when they go to the polls and cast their votes in such a manner, as make the claims of bank, or anti-bank, treasury or sub-treasury, inriff, or anti-tariff—paramount to the claims of abolition. They are penny wise and pound foolish. They light up their dim lamps with the blaze of their fifty dollar bills, and sit down with vast eagerness to their interminable game, the sweep-stakes of which are to be composed of the disputed difference in the value of two doubtful sixgences!

7. If prejudice and selfishness did not blind them, the entire mass of our citizens would go for instant ab-

the entire mass of our citizens would go for instant ab-olition, (as did the planters of Autigua and Bermuda,) irrespective of the claims of equity, of philanthropy,

and of religion.

8. Though gain is not godliness, yet godliness is great gain, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.

From the Boston Recorder.

SLAVEHOLDING MINISTRY REBUKED.

ANDOVER, Aug. 22, 1839.

At a meeting this morning of near fifty of the students friendly to immediate emancipation, Samuel L. Rockwood, was called to the chair, and James Birney appointed Secretary. It was then resolved, that a Committee be appointed, who shall, on ascertaining the certainty of the Rev. Mr. Jones being a shavehold-representation to this meeting an expression of disappresent. er, present to this meeting an expression of disappro-bation of his admission to the Chapel of the Seminary. T. G. Brainerd, L. H. Wheeler, and J. Bimey were constituted the Committee. At an adjourned meeting the following preamble and resolutions were present

ad adopted.
Whereas, The Rev. C. C. Jones, of Liberty County, Whereas, The Rev. C. C. Jones, of Liberty County, Georgia, on the evening of the 21st, by invitation of some members of the Faculty of the Theological Seminary of this place, occupied the time appropriated by the officers for the religious conference of the students; and whereas, we, members of the above institution, believing slavery to be sinful, have been informed that Mr. Jones is a slaveholder, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply regret, that he was invited to participate in the public exercises of this Seminary, and that he was commended to the students as a minister of God.

minister of God.

Resolved, That we deem it both due to ourselves and

Resolved, That we deem it both due to ourselves and the cause of freedom, not to neglect this opportunity of expressing our disapprobation of allowing slave-holders to exercise the ministerial functions.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our views, we entertain no disrespect to Mr. Jones, personally; but wish simply to manifest our unwillingness to extend the hand of fellowship to those who have not repented of the sin of slaveholding.

Resolved, That we consider it more important to take this course, inasmuch as Mr. Jones has been recommended to us as a gentleman of intelligence and commended to us as a gentleman of intelligence and high Christian character, deeming the influence of sæch a slaveholder more calculated to pulliate the wrongs of slavery in the minds of northern Christians, than

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the Faculty, with the request that they will not hereafter admit any slaveholding minister to conduct a public exercise of the institution. Resolved, That a copy be also respectfully presented to the Rev. Mr. Jones by the Committee.

Resolved, That the minutes of the meeting, signed by the Consirman and Secretary, be transmitted to the editors of the Boston Recorder and the New York Evangelist for publication.

Evangelist for publication.

SAMUEL S. ROCKWOOD, Chairman. JAMES BIRNEY, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN AMERICA REPROVED BY HEA

THEN INDIA.

THEN INDIA.

The same No. of the Morning Star, from which an extract was given under the head of missions last week, contains extracts from the Friend of India, a weekly paper, published at Serampore near Calcutta. The number dated, Nov. 1st, has an account of the 'Anti-Abolition Riot,' by which Pennsylvania Hall was burnt in May previous. This article is copied by the Friend of India, from the London Patriot. From it we extract the following sentences, that our readers may see how we look in the sight of Europe and Asia. 'This act of aggression was coolity resolved upon

it we extract the following sentences, that our readers may see how we look in the sight of Europe and Asia.

This act of aggression was coolly resolved upon and deliberately planned by the slavery party, in defiance alike of every principle of law or justice, and of every constituted authority; thereby proclaiming the will of the mob to be supreme and sovereign, above all laws, human and Divine. \*

We certainly should not like to live in a country where neither person nor property can be considered safe against the mob. \*

Such a state of things is the natural and just result of incorporating slavery with the institution of the Republic, and making a violation of the most sacred and indetensible of human rights a fundamental condition of the Federal Union. The abolitionists, apart from the goodness of their cause, are now struggling, like the puritans of other days, in the prosecution of their cause of their cause is not only that of the negro, but that of social order and good government. If the Americans do not awake in time to the perception of this, they will but prepare themselves for a reign of anarchy, after which a Russian despotism would seem repose. — Youth's Cabinet.

Free Sagar.—It is expected that the Saluda, which

Free Sagar.—It is expected that the Saluda, which has just sailed for Liberia, with emigrants and merchandize, will bring with her, on her return, some twenty or thirty hogsheads of sugar. We anticipate this cargo with the more pleasure, as it will afford the Abolitionists an opportunity of encouraging free, black labor.—African Repositery.

1 it is expected, the We shall see.—Es. I.m.

The case of the unfortunate Africans now in prison at New Haven on a charge of piracy, for having imitated the example of our fathers in fighting for liberty, has awakened a deep interest in the community. following articles will serve as a specimen of the feelings and opinions of the northern press.

From the Boston Courier.

From the Boston Courier.

The African Captives. We do not recollect any incident, for many years, the occurrence of which has caused so general a feeling of deep interest in the community, as the case of the Africans captured in the Spanish schooner Amistad. Where and for schal are they to be tried, are questions that have been discussed in some of the newspapers; some contend that they must be tried in the district of New York—others, in that of Connecticut. Some suppose they must be tried for murder—others for piracy. We are not amficiently familiar with the principles of law involved in these questions, to arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to ourself, much less, to present an argument that may satisfy others.

others.

These unhappy wretches are now in gool. The These unhappy wrectnes are now in goal. The crime, for which they are committed, in the technical language of the law, is called murder or piracy—perhaps both; and the punishment of either is death. In the tanguage of humanity they have committed no nguage of humanity they have committed no it all. They have attempted to regain the lib which they were born, and which has been

crime at all. They have attempted to feet the case of the making this attempt they have done nothing more than every man in America would have done in similar circumstances, if he had courage enough to do it inothing more than the laws of God, the laws of man, and the instincts of nature, justify and demand. The unsophisticated common sense of mankind revolts at the idea of their having committed any crime.

The next step to be taken in regard to these captives, we presume, will be to present the case to a grand jury, and, if twelve men can be found, to say that they are guitty of marder or piracy, they must then be arraigned, and tried by another jury, before whom all the arguments that the ingentity of lawyers can devise, will be urged with all the eloquency of the most accomplished controls of the land, to obtain a conviction. Can a jury of twelve men be found in the free states, that will convict these captives of a crime that will subject them to the punishment of death? We hope not. For the honor of a people, who call We hope not. For the honor of a people, who can themselves enlightened and free;—for the honor of human nature, if human nature be not totally depraved and past all redemption,—we hope that there are not twelve men in our country, who would disgrace the name of an American, by rendering a verdict of

But perhaps the Court will decide that the case is not within its jurisdiction, and that the prisoners must be delivered up to the Spanish government, to be dis-posed of as that merelful tribunal may decide. We all know, in such a case, what the end would be.

we are aware that, in the view of the conventional we are aware that, in the view of 11 & conventional laws of nations, the case presents points of great difficulty; subjected to the laws of humanity, or morals, or religion, the case is as simple a one as can be imagined, and requires no casusisted argument. Every man, whatever be his nation, profession, or complexion, feels that the prisoners performed a deed of chivalry, that would, if they were not black, command admiration and available.

ration and applause.

Joseph Cinguez, the daring leader of this band of captives, is a hero, worthy to stand by the side of the no-blest Roman, whose name ever graced the pages of history. And shall he be hung for striving to regain his therry and give it to his fellow-captives? Shame, shame, on the law or the country, which shall bring his life to such a termination. If they hang this noble fellow, the scaffold, on which he suffers will be a throne more brilliant than ever Alexander or Napoleon sat upon. He ought to enjoy the liberty for which
he so bravely contended, amid the plaudits of fifteen
million free Americans.

The following letter from a gentleman, appointed by

some of the citizens of New-York to visit the African prisoners at New Haven, we found in the New-York papers of Friday :-

To the committee on behalf of the African prisoners at New Haven.

Gentlemen—Having been deputed to visit the com

Gentlemen—Having been deputed to visit the company of African captives now in confinement at New Haven, I hasten to lay before you a few particulars respecting their situation. I found them occupying four or five apartments under the care of the United States Marshal, N. Wilcox. Esq. and his assistant, Mr. Pendleton. They seem to be made as comfortable as is consistent with their situation, excepting that they need opportunities for exercise in the open air. This, I hope, will be acquired as soon as the marshal returns from New London, where he has gone to take an inventory of the slaver and its contents. A faithful and accomplished physician, Charles Hooker, M. D. of New Haven, is devoting to their all their professional attention they need. Five or six of them are in the hospital apartment, and some of the rest are

hospital apartment, and some of the rest are affected with bowel complaints. They have v the care of the marshal, and will have flannel pro

by the care of the marshal, and will have flannel provided as soon as the physician shall direct. Care is also taken as to their food.

They were not as destitute of clothing when taken near our shore, as has been represented in the papers, but had clothing, probably found on board the slaver, which they did not wear in consequence of the intelerable heat when confined in the hold of the slaver. reat enriosity is felt to see these victims of the slave ade, the first that have been known in Connecticut

multidates visit the prison to a varies of which after a just compensation for his trouble, he purposes to expend for the benefit of the prisoners, or for some other charitable object. Objections have been made to this course, but I found some of the most intelligent and humane of the citizens satisfied that the sympathy duced by it is rather favorable than otherwise to ners, and also useful in raising their spirits, &c.

prisoners, and also useful in raising their spirits, &c.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, is in the cell with other
prisoners; his countenance bears a resemblance to
the prints that are hawked about our streets. He is
less cheerful than many of the others. They all appear to be persons of quiet minds and a mild and cheerful temper; there are no contentions among them;
even the poor children, three girls and one boy, who are in a room by themselves, seem to be uniformly kind

I took along with me an old African man, who said he could speak the Congo language, in hopes thereby of attaining the means of communication with them, as the nowspapers said they speak the Congo; but as me nowspapers said they speak the Congo; but they all say they are not Congoes. Many of them say Manding, whence ivis supposed they are Mandingoes, though it is not unlikely there are persons of several tribes among them.

Unremitted efforts will be made to obtain the means

of communication with these unfortunate persons, who have been committed to prison and bound over to be tried for their lives, without an opportunity to say a word for themselves, and without a word communication. ed to them explanatory of their situation. They are detained by the marshal on two processes:

They are detained by the marshal on two processes; one the commitment for trial on a charge of morder, and the other the claim upon them as properly by the Spaniards who pretend to be their owners, and by the American captors who have libelled them for solvage. It is believed there are a number of Africans in this city, of various tribes, some of whom will be able to mmunicate with them.

Very respectfully JOSHUA LEAVITT

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

143 Nassau street, Friday evening, September 6th.

P. S. It is expected that some of those native Africans will go to New Haven this evening with a member of the committee.

To THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER :

(1) (1) (1)

I confidently trust that no opportunity will be passed unimproved by the freemen of the press, to fix public attention upon the trial and face of the unfortunate Congolese, who have been within a year enslaved, and afterwards, having achieved their liberties, and been atterwards, having achieved their heerites, and been brought by deceit within the jurisdiction of the United States, are now about to have their actions scrutinized, by a jury of one of the most Christian and enlightened nations of the earth, whose rule is, "that all men are horn free and equal." I am, in common with other voters, more particularly desirous to have public atten-tion fixed upon this case, because, I am persuaded that no effort will be spared upon the part of a certain faction, to bring about the surrender of the captives to the Spanish authorities; and because, doubting the honer, faith, and integrity by which certain laws have honor, faith, and integrity by which certain laws have been enacted. I long to see if it was the genuine humor of seventy-six, or a base, lying, pairty spirit of despotism which passed the acts of February 28th, 1803, March 2d, 1807, and April 20th, 1818. Section 2d of the first before mentioned act provides, that no ship or vessel arriving in any such ports, having on board any negro or colored person, not being a native or citizen of the United States, or a seaman of foreign countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be admitted to entry, and if any such negro or nerson of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be admitted to entry, and if any such negro or person of color shall be landed upon the coast of any state prohibiting such importation from any vessel, then the vessel, with all her apparel, dec. shall be forfeited to the United States. Section 7th of the act of March 2d, 1807, provides, that if any vessel shall be found hovering on the coast, having on board any persons of color—slaves—with intent to land the same, the vessel shall be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, together with her cargo, and every thing found in or about her, to be divided equally between the United States, and the officers and men who shall make such seizure, as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from the memy. Section 6th of the act of

April 20th, 1818 provides—if any person or persons whatsoever, (cuizens of the United States or not) shall bring within the United States or not) shall bring within the United States, in any manacer abataseer, any negro, melatic, or person of color—a shall soil, and regains her port in safety. According to the laws and usages of that country, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, or from sea, or he any wise adding or shetting threthe, very person so offending shall, on conviction thereof by due course of law, pay for every such offence a sain not exceeding ten, nor less than one-thousand dollars, of which one half goes to the Upited States, and one half to the person prosecuting.

Let us not torget that this. Don Ruiz is a notherman, a Spaniard, a great deal better them weatman. He will not do his work himself, neither hire others to do it, although he is rich. No! He loves money too well, and taking advantage of the power this money gives, he sails to Cuba to purchase an absorted earge, among which are forty-nine human brings, who had rather due that remain sloves. Which of us who was a veer since in the possession of his freedom, and foundalimself at this moment on the way to a place of perpetual bondage, with other fire born citizens, guilless of crime, yet condemned to toil unrequised for another—which one of us, I say, whils feeling the billows of an ocean that spurus control, heaving beneath, with the knowledge that now was the only remaining chance, would not make,—ay, and be firenost in making, and in counselling others to make,—a desperate attempt to regain that precious boon, the right over themselves, which had been stolen from them by a prace of person, and desperate attempt to regain that precious boon, the right over themselves, which had been stolen from them by a prace of person, and desperate attempt to regain that precious boon, the right over the present, and desperate of the present present of the present p

Unquestionably the Congolese chieftain has, from rica! Shame on the land where such distinctions are Unquestionably the Congolese chieftain has, from his heart of hearts, recognized this sentiment of Lord Byron, and his practical application of it has been an exact copy of our own conduct, to resist unto death, aggression, insuit, and an infamous tyranny. Fellowicitzens, in reflecting upon the wretchedness and probable ignominy that will be added to the intolerable misfortunes of these men, we must feel the same fire of indignation and ungovernable sense of injustice consuming us, which tlazed so fiercely in seventy-six, and heated the hearts of our forefathers red hot, to enable us to judge of the kind of temptation they had to assert their rights and smite the oppressor. Let those among us who are base and cowardly enough to cringe to the spirit of slavery, hasten to condemn them; for even the expression of an opinion adverse to these to the spirit of slavery, hasten to condemn them; for even the expression of an opinion adverse to these poor bankrupts well obtain the applause of northern restained in the applause of northern one more stone will be removed from the foundations of the republic which they hate, and which has already been considerably shaken by their open attempts, and skilfful artifices. In truth, I trust that there is enough virtue remaining in the community, if attention is awakened towards it, to see that justice is done to both parties; that the enslaved freemen may be sent home, and the titled Spaniards may learn, by sad experience of trial and forfeiture, that our laws are not there. Let them, so far as may be consistent with their wishes, be instructed in the variety of the cause of humanity, let us not harbor the thought. If the facts which have been made public, are correct, a door is now opened by which we may confer a positive benefit upon that country, which our fathers, and many of the present generation, have too deeply wronged. Let those unfortunate men with their noble men are not thieves and robbers, or partakers in the hefts and robberies of others. Let them be at once to both parties; that the enslaved freemen may be consistent with their wishes, be instructed in the variety. thefis and rouse.

the community is the save that justice is done to both parties; that the enslaved freemen may be sent home, and the titled Spaniards may learn, by sad experience of trial and forteiture, that our laws are not to be broken with impunity, that they are not a dead letter, and that although the republic is destitute of titles, it need not borrow true nobility.

J.C.G.

Then place them on board a national vessel, send them across the ocean, and restore the captive chieftain to his noble sire—the long lost brothers, sisters and children to their sorrowing will the welcome tidings spread will the welcome tidings spread that there is

Gentlemen:—It is but right that just views on every uestion should be entertained by the public, even alrough cases may be pending in our courts in which he decision of such cases may be expected. If the the decision of such cases may be expected. If the facts in relation to the vessel with negroes, lately seized on our coast, are correctly narrated in the Journal nal of Commerce, they certainly do present a question of great interest and novely, and one opon which great interest and novelty, and one upon which very intelligent man would like to be able to form an mon. I had supposed that the poor fellows on ard that vessel were born as slaves in Havana, but board that vessel were born as slaves in Havana, but it would seem from the Journal of Commerce's narrative that when they were put on board that vessel they had not been more than six weeks from the coast of Africa. If this be so, they certainly were not slaves—for by the laws of Spain, as well as by the laws of nations, they must have been illegally and piratically kiduapped, and never could be made slaves any more than you or I could be, were we subject to the same lawless violence. They are and ever must be free Africans as we are tree Americans.

Now let me ask you—sunove a piratical Spanish.

free Africans as we are free Americans. Now let me ask you—suppose a piratical Spanish isel were to appear on our coast, and kidnap fifty Now let me ask you—suppose a piratical Spanish vessel were to appear on our coast, and kidnap fifty or sixty of our entizens, including some dozen women and helpless children, and take them to Havana, where they should be suffered to be sold to a heartless before they should be suffered to be sold to a heartless as question involving the lives of forty fellow-beings cally stolen; and suppose the purchaser were to fit cally stolen; and suppose the purchaser were to fit Spaniard engaged in trafficking in human flesh piratically stolen; and suppose the purchaser were to fit out a vessel, put them on board of it, and embark with them himself, in order to convey them, as his slaves, to his plantation, there with their offspring to be held in perpetual bondage; and suppose, further, that while on the voyage they were to rise on their oppressors, achieve their liberty by putting him and his agents to death, and taking the vessel into Great Return, or any other civilized contract, would the

when that trade was a legalized branch of commerce. Just as well might you or I, if indnapped from our homes, and secretly transported in a close carriage through the country to our place of doom, be treated as murderers were we to liberate ourselves by the death of those who imprisoned us as these uniormanate Africans be charged with an offence in what they have done. I am very far from being disposed to resort to the common cant of the day on the subject of our domestic slavery. But on such an occasion as this. I can really see and feel that it the common cant of the day on the subject of our domestic slavery. But on such an occasion as this, I can really see and feel that the color of the skin makes no difference in natural rights. To kill a white man or a black man has always been equally murder; to kidnap a white man or a black man is now and should always have been equally piracy.—

Nor can any one doubt that the rights of self-defence and self-protection belong in the same gatent to both.

But to illustrate. During the orders in Conneil of Great Britain, our Captains frequently rose on their prize-masters and put them to death. Were they ever tried or accused of marder? Yet they were not even prisoners. With England we were at peace; it was only a struggle for property.

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But the self-attention of the prize and provisions to said to Africa. They forced the white market and provisions to said to Africa. They forced the way is a struggle for property. white man or a black man has always been equally even prisoners. With Lagland we were at peace; it murder; to kidnap a white man or a black man is now and should always have been equally piracy.—
Nor can any one doubt that the rights of self-defence and self-protection belong in the same extent to both. I apprehend, if the facts be as your correspondent states them, that these blacks are never to be conveyed from our own shores for trial. Spain has a right to claim her own subjects—if you please, her own slaves, if charged with a crime committed on the bight seas ander her own flare, but these are none of the states they are the same to steer there—by darkness he sailed back for Caba. If it is said there was cargo on board, this undoubtedly was not their object—their possessing that was incidental.

But it is said the United States have jurisdiction over this matter. This I deny. The Amistad was under this matter. mes at once a party to the crime which tore she becomes at once a party to the crime which tore them from their own country and exposed them to sale in her markets, against both of which she has stipulated in the most solemn treaties. By her treaties with England, not only has she bound herself to put down this accursed traffic, but has agreed that England may keep a board of commissioners at Havana to see teat it is not carried on. Under this agreement, England does keep commissioners there, at her own expense and at the peril of their lives—a peril, I am fold, so great as to render the arrangement almost entitled.

d, so great as to render the arrangement almost en AN AMERICAN LAWYER.

From the Dedham Patrict.

tirely nugatory.

By far the most important question appears to be the attitude in which the negroes stand as criminals. What law of nations have they violated? Are they guilty of murder, of piracy? I cannot see in what

they have broken any law, either human or divine. Yet they are denounced as 'Pirates,' 'Murderers' and 'blood-thirsty wretches.' They are already warned to prepare for an ignominious death upon the scaffold.

Let us, for a moment, examine the case. It appears that while they were passing a presence of the property of Let us, for a moment examine the case. It appears that while they were passing, as passengers, from one port to another, they arose and took possession of the vessel in which they sailed. In so doing they were compelled to sacrifice human life, and a small amount of property. But what was their object? Was it plunder, or a wanton shedding of blood? There is no evidence that either was the case. On the contrary, there is the strongest proof that such was not the fact. By an act, which this nation, in common with most other civilized countries, holds to be piracy, these persons have been seized, foreibly conveyed from their native land and sold into perpetual and hopeless bordage—bondage to which they declare that death in its most horrid form, is preferable. By a providential circumstance they have been placed in a situation, where they could easily rise upon their enemies and regain their liberty. They took advantage of this occurrence, and overpowered their oppressors, who in their torm became the enslaved. In so doing, they have extended what was absolutely necessary to secure their own safety. Nay, they have ever manifested a spirit of forbearance. They have ever manifested a spirit of forbearance. They have spared the life of one who could be of no possible benefit to them—one who but a moment before had called them stares? What benefit could Reve be to them? Montez was their pilot, and Antono their interpreter. Of what use was Ress, unless to plot with his companions to regain possession of the vessel, or betray them into the hands of the remaines. Yet they spared his life. In this act, at least, we must acknowledge them to have been generious and humane, for soweges.

In order to understand this case more clearly, let us cite another, which might occur. An Algerine rover has strayed beyond his usual limits and cast anchory upon some unfrequented part of our coast. A descent is made and several of the inhabitants seized and forcibly detained on board the Algerine, which immediate was a justifiable act of s that while they were passing, as passengers, fro port to another, they arose and took possession

lost brothers, sisters and children to their sorrowing kinsmen. Then will the welcome tidings spread throughout Africa's benighted regions, that there is one people 'whose hand is not against their band'—one nation, who has generously rescued from bondage, a band of her native sons, and returned them introduction of christianity among that persecuted and neglected people, and thus erect yet another bar and neglected people, and thus erect yet another barrier against that unholy traffic, which has but just
wested, from their once happy, and contented homes,
those people whom chance has now thrown upon our
shores, and who look for mercy at our hands. There
may be much of fancy in these remarks, but is there
not so mething of reality too? Reader, place yourself
in the position of these men, and judge ye, which is
the guilty party, they or their accusers. W. B. E.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce. THE AMISTAD.

out a vessel, put them on board of it, and embark with them himself, in order to convey them, as his slaves, to his plantation, there with their offspring to be held in perpetual bondage; and suppose, further, that while on the voyage they were to rise on their oppressors, achieve their liberty by putting him and his agents to death, and taking the vessel into Great Britain, or any other civilized country, could they there, think you, be questioned as murderers, either by the law of the country or the law of nations? Or would Spain have the hardthood to demand them to be delivered up to her as pirates?

This according to the narrative, is the true state of the case, nor can it be viewed in any other light, up. They rise for freedom and for Africa; not for blood, nor for booty. crime piracy or murder; and infer because the homi

and it be viewed in any other light, unneed all our boasted claims to humanity slave-trade, and go back to the period

own snaves, it charged with a crime committed on the high seas under her own flag—but these are none of her stayles, and were never under her flag except by piracy and a violation of the laws of Spain, as well as of nations. Should she, in any way, or on any grounds, make any claim for them, ommitted on board one of our vessels on the high eas) by the laws of China or the Ottoman Porte? An

> vessel at Newport, the United States Court discharged the sailor, charged and probably gailty of mutiny and murder on board a French merchant vessel. I refer to the one who was afterwards kidnapped and sent in the French frigate from New York. Why? Because the French frigate from New York. Why the French frigate from New York. Why there was no law to try him here, (although committed there was no law to Man call. there was no law to try him here, (although committed on the high seas) and because there was no law to take him up and send him out of the country. Men cannot be taken up, except hidnapped (or by process from Justice Bloodgood) in this land of law, without law, and we have no treaty to this effect with Spain. In the case of the Bambers, the government clearly refused to send them to England, and Gov. Marcy backed out from his views of the law. No question

backed out from his views of the law. No question is better settled. We have no law to transport persons charged with crime, out of this country, the case of a Verment statute to the contrary notwithstanding. I hastily make these remarks in relation to this Alrican slave trade voyage, to correct or at least to set from one the press to the examination of a question important to

Three are other reasons why they could not be so the must be hanged.

The slave trade is contrary to the laws of spain Even under treaty stipulations no nation ever the pair Even under treaty stipulations no nation ever the pair excepting into it who is charged him the character of Hannibal or Othello, he winds up

THE AMISTAD-PIRACY, &c.

THE AMISTAD—PIRACY, &c.

We are pleased to perceive that the public pross expresses some sympathy for the 39 Africans, taken into eastedy by order of the District Court of the U. S. for the District of Connecticut. Their case gives rise to several legal questions, but we are not aware that there is any great difficulty in their solution. They were unlawfully captured, and imported into Havana, thence they were taken and put on board the schooner Amistad, for the purpose of being converted into slaves in the island of Cuba. Had they been thus impured into the United States by American citizens, such Americans would have been guilty of piracy, the penalty of which by our laws is death. These Africans are not guilty of piracy. By the laws of civilized nations, as well as by the laws of Nature, these Africans, by whomsoever thus seized and wheresoever thus held in bondage, had a right to assert their liberty, of which they had been deprived by force, and to use all the force that was necessary to regain their liberty. They had a right to use all the force, that was necessary to regain their liberty had precisely the same rights that an Englishman or an American would have, placed in a similar situation. They had a right to use all the force that was necessary to steer the schooner to the African coast, whence they were unlawfully taken. The killing of the captain and cook was on board a foreign vessel, beyond the jurisdiction of the U. States, and therefors, if it ever amounted to murder, in the legal sense, the offenders cannot be tried under our laws. Wisstress they could be constituted as a processory to steer the schooner to the African coast, whence they were unlawfully taken. The killing of the captain and cook was on board a foreign vessel, beyond the jurisdiction of the U. States, and therefore, if it ever amounted to murder, in the legal sense, the offenders cannot be tried under our laws. Wisstress they could be counted to the firm of the firm of the foreign vessel, under the firm of the firm of the firm

We know not by what authority this upstart brig Washington captured the Amistad. She was the lawful prize of Commandant Joseph Cingues, who had taken her of the Pirate Captain, who had kidnapped him and his people. Capt. Gedney had no warrant to fall upon her. Cingues and his people were not at war with the United States,—nor, on any account, obnoxious to capture or attack, from our ships. That she was 'suspicious' looking, is no warrant. Her look had no connection with the cause of her capture by the Washington. She wore that, when Cingues had been a freeman, and was entitled by the booking of Constitutions, which colgress law, to say nothing of Constitutions, which colgress law, to say nothing of Constitutions, which was represented) was so much attached, had bought him. knowing the aggravated weickdness.

They would have stock to her the year round, if they would have stock to her the year round, if they would have stock to her the year round, if they would have stock to her the year round, if they would have stock to her they will be the year they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year which left Hayana in the they will be the year they will be they will be the year.

du. . He. C. 1600

be no bind offence; and if no legal offence in that, the takey possession of the vessel for the mere purpose of seepe from an unjust detention, and with no piratical intention manifested or to be presumed, will probabl not be arged as an act of piracy.

As the alleged offence was committed on the high-way offations; the common property of all men, and where if have equal rights, Spain has no particular intention over the matter; and our courts cannot, upon ay principles of jurisprudence or international itas, the any notice of her manifelpal laws.

They isomers have been committed for trial by the judicial authority, and the executive power has nothing; do with them nutl they shall be discharged by the Court, or by some judge of competent jurisdiction. If discharged, they are at large, having the same bersonal rights of locomotion as any other foreignes thrown upon our shores, so far as the general government is concerned. There is no executive power authority or right to send them to a foreign county for trial, for the same berson that they are charged with the commission of no crime committed within any foreign jurisdiction.

They are other reasons why they could not be so sent. The slave trade is contrary to the laws of

spans Even under treaty suptrained in the work of the State givesup an offender escaping into it who is charged givesup an offender escaping into it who is charged ponly with a breach of the municipal laws of the State from which he escaped, and not with what, by natural law or obligation. It is presumed that no fugitive offender is given up except for the commission of sach a crime within the jurisdiction of a state, as, if committed on the high seas, would make him punishable by the courts of any nation, within which he might be brought. If this is such an offence, the individuals will be punished here—if not, we cannot act the part to police officers of a foreign country for their arrest and removal.

Lastly, the President has no legal power to send them out of the country, and when discharged by the modificary, they would have the same right to resist any warrant or mandate issued by him, authorized by no law, as yourselves, or your friend. no law, as yourselves, or your friend.

E. W. C. summit of their glory what these keroes would fetch!

by no law, as yourselves, or your friend.

E. W. C.

E. W. C.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

If they can be tried in this country at all, it may be a matter of some doubt whether the insurrection of Spanish slaves is an affair of ours. Many persons doubt whether we of the north have anything to do with slavery in our Southern States, pro or con. We can certainly be under no obligation to defend the Spanish slaveholder from being murdered by his own propenty,—any farther than to turn both master and slave over to be judged by Spanish laws.

Their case will come before the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court, at Hartford, on the 17th inst.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the grime of robbery, committed by a person who is not a citizen of the United States, on the high seas, on board of a ship belonging exclusively to subjects of a foreign State, or on persons in a foreign vessel, is not piracey under the act of Congress, and is not punishable in the courts of the United States.

In the case of U. States vs. Smith, the same court say that, by the law of nations, and by the act of Congress, piracy is robbery or foreible depredations, upon foreign of nations, and by the act of Congress, piracy is robbery or foreible depredations, upon foreign on unother, both being on board a foreign foreign of namider committed by one foreign on another, both being on board a foreign.

In the U. States vs. Furley, the same court say then the south and that Cingues and his country men go free, and have the aid of the country to restore them safely to Africa. Here is a chance to send folks to Africa, "with their own consent." See if the coloniza-

In the U. States vs. Furley, the same court say they have no jurisdiction of a murder committed by one foreigner on another, both being on board a foreign vessel.

From the above it appears, whatever the fate of the negroes on board the Amistad may finally be, that they have done nothing for which they can be tried in any of the courts of the United States.

So Iree, and have the aid of the country to restore them safely to Africa. Here is a chief the colonization society will lend a hand. The country should send them all to Africa in a ship of war.

We can write no more.—We wait anxiously to see what will become of the peerless African and his unoffending countrympen. Something important, we feel, may grow out of it to the aftiguments.

offending countrymen. Something important, we feel, may grow out of it to the afti-slavery cause. God may have cast this chieftain on our shore at this crisis to aid us in the deliverance of his people.

tions to surrender them? Surely not, even had they giving a different version to the whole affair, and expeen guilty of crime. They have committed no offeace within our jurisdiction, or against this country, or any of her citizens. We have no jurisdiction over them. They are entitled to their immediate discharge. The District Court can exercise no lawful jurisdiction recently captured in Congo, brought to this country in the case, except so far as to investigate the facts, which, if reports are true, prove the want of jurisdiction master and owner, so called. This young Prince, the tion.—What shall be done with them? Give them Chief in the insurrection, has evidently within him the liberty to return to their country. And Humanity described a great man goal had his skin been white, and liberty to return to their country. And Humanity demands that we should aid these unfortunate creatures he done precisely what he has done instead of be names that we should aid these unfortunate creatures he done precisely what he has done instead of be no providing the means of their return. They are cast imprisoned as a murderer, he would have beed law pon our shores in a wonderful manner. We have in providing the means of their return. They are cast upon our shores in a wonderful manner. We have yet heard no one censure them for regaining their free dem.—Whether the killing was justifiable homicide, is a question we are not called upon to determine for the reasons stated. It would depend upon the particular circumstances attending it.

There is a further legal objection to their trial in this country. They cannot plead to an Indictment, as they have no knowledge whatever of our language, and there is not probably any one here of the Congolese nation, who could act as an interpreter.

From the Herald of Freedom.

From the Herald of Freedom.

The Captain and his crew were pirates, by our own Coigress law, to say nothing of Constitutions, which our people disregard, of Common Law, which they traaple on, or of the Divine Law which they do not eves recognize. They were navigating a slave ship. It was in the foreign trade. A British cruiser would have made prize of her. Our war ships would have wisked at her, for love of the 'peculiar institution,' Enslaved people on board rose on her for Liberty. It was a better rising than Bunker Hill or Lexington.

They fell in with a 'good Samaritan' schooper, it seems, who helped them to a noggin of rain water, for a thousand times its value in gold. They would have taken any conceivable sum for that demijohn of water, the conscientions republicans! and our hero of the brig, thinks it was yankee shrewdness. He does not faid fault with it. He thinks they come Yankee over the discount of the present law of the pretended master and against their own will.

have a dread of color, unless there is stavery mingled with it—or doubloons—or the like, in which case they will 'amalgamate' beyond all measure. 'They suspected all was not right.' No matter for that, they is pected all was not right.' No matter for that, they is pected all was not right.' No matter for that, they is lashed to her all the readier. They thought probably, from her Baltimore build, that she was a real pirate. They did not dream the gallant Cingues was aboard, or they would have fled, like the 'chivalrous south' at an insurrection of a handful of slaves.

By what warrant does this Gazette call Joseph Cingus will be proved the pirate? I she a buccaneer, for being dragged aboard a pirate ship? I srising there, for his liberty, and the liberty of his kidnapped countrymen, buccanering? Was Joseph Worren a 'buccaneer'? I si it to the memory of buccaneers that they pile that stone heap on Bunker Hill? Let the cowardly Gazette take hard the word, and eat it, or keep it for the owner. The charge is a dastardly falsehood. He would not dare utter it in presence of the noble African, unpinioned in the beach, no not if he were backed by all the pro-slavery corps editorial, led on by stout Watson Webb.

Mak these 'buccaneers,' as our coward press calls them. Better not call them these names, by the way. There may be some sparks of humanity feft in the bosomof this nation, in the North—some smouldering embers If there be, the noble spirit of Gingues will touch hem and, may be, kindle them into a fame. Africans. Let the country shed their blood. They are alle to—on the side of the oppressor is power. But let them drink their blood in silence. Let them drink their blood in silence. Let them slake their civilized thirs in that.

COMMUNICATIONS

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUN TY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

This meeting was held in the Baptist Church rhill, on Thursday last, Sept. 5, 1839. was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. br ent, William Bassett, of Lynn. Prayer was ont, William Bussey, of the Theo. Seminary, And Jausually large delegations from local ere present, numbering on the roll over HUMAN FORTY-FOUR. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Co Oliver Johnson, and other individuals, were also ent, and added much to the interest of it by participating in the deliberations of hich were characterised throughout by good feeling; and the discussion of the seve good feeling; and the consideration of the society, was ca all present. This, it was truly said, by anold reten in the cause of abolition, was 'a real old-fathing lavery meeting."

Carrison of Buston, Christopher Robinson of L Samuel Brimblecom of Danvers, Ezekiel Hale, J Haverhill, J. P. Montgomery do., P. C. Peni Andover, and Wm. Endicott of Danvers, repo following resolutions, which, after becanvassed, were passed with great unanimity

Resolved, That the friends of the slave have or Resolved, that the irrends of the slave had frejoicing, and of devout gratitude to Go rogress of the anti-slavery cause, throughout Resolved, That we rely, under God, for the

feesoven, Than we learly that too, for the four holy enterprise, not upon any one man of men, but upon the faithful promulgation a sation of the slavery-killing doctrines, that made of one blood all nations of men; that esus, there is neither Jew nor Greek, ne ree; that all men are created equal, and han disenable right to liberty; and that no man c layeholder without being at the same time an if the human race. Resolved, That those politicians who are crei

selfish, because they know that if this is persishencest and humane men will be in demand to tent a free people, to the exclusion of themselve hypocritical, because if it be right to carry any tion to the ballot-box, there is no one that can be pared, in fitness and importance, to the green question to the death of the present the property of immediate and unconditional emancipation. Resolved. That in the judgment of il

nd success of the anti-slavery enterprise

Resolved, That the adulation and serving when have been exhibited by the partizans of Henry Gand Martin Van Buren, during the recent tour sit North of these unblushing defenders of slavers en fearful evidence of the deep degradation in ommon country. -Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, w

stent, nor less guilty, than those who vote at the nolls or pro-slavery candidates; and that the time has no come, when abolitionists should within use cter above described.

Resolved, That it is the imperious duty of every pre-

Resolved, I had it is the imperious duly of erry pro-fessed minister of the gospel, to bear an open and fath-ful pulpit testimony against the sin of slavery; and that men of this profession, who neglect or refue to perform this duty, are unworthy of being regarded as the ministers of Him, who came to preach deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to then that are bound. Whereas, slavery is a direct violation of the printed

the gospel, and whereas we cannot consistently has to the religious instruction of those who profess, in the fear of God, to hold human beings as chattels; there Resolved. That the friends of Christianity in the unty are requested to use their influence to prevent

nposing upon the churches, as being a minister ne gospel of love. reas, a number of native Africans have lately been thrown upon our shores, and are now incarcerated within the prison of a neighboring State, awaiting their trial defore the District Court of the United States

n the charge of piracy and murder; therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this society. American revolution; have reduced to practic doctrines of Old Virginia, embodied in her conion, viz: 'Resistance to terants is one foot "—and that according to all the acknowle rines of patriotism and valor, the unfortunat rince, Joseph, is a magnanimous hero, not and that his associates in freedom's struggle high seas, are patriors, and not murderers.

Resolved, That the friends of abolition in New Eng and, and especially in Connecticut, are in duty book of interest themselves in the trial now pending, and se their influence and money to procure for these poor

slaves able counsel. Resolved. That according to the laws of this com try and of God, Don Jose Ruez is a pirate, and as av he rightfully retained and that the sur ers, owners, and crew of the 'Amistad' should be ried as pirates.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the fact, that the Mass. A. S Society has issued, among others, a petition to our Legislature, asking them to repeal all laws making a distinction on account of color; and we carried to distinction on account of color; and we carnestly rge upon the abolitionists of Essex County the duty f thoroughly circulating said petition throughout erey town in the county.

The following resolutions were presented by Dr. Syl ranus Brown of Amesbury, and adopted :

Resolved, That, under God, we depend on spiritual weapons to overcome the great system of op-ind prejudice which the people of this republic p owards the colored inhabitants of this country Resolved, That a want of faith in God is the only

ason why men in these days keep slaves when men come to believe in heart, in the revealed al-tributes of God, in his promises and threatenings, the will immediately emancipate their slayes, and do away practically, the force of those laws which now are the genuine and legitimate fruits of their avarice and ma-belief Resolved, That as a nation, the people of the United States are, in the eyes of the civilized and christal world, a nation of political hypocrites; and the various religious denominations who apologize for or update

the system of American slavery, are practical unbe-the system of American slavery, are practical unbe-tilevers in the truths of that religion which they preach Resolved. That the wealth which has accrued to the eople of these States, from injustice, oppression and iolence, will, in all probability, reasoning from the cereal anadogy of God's government, be squandered and dissipated by the consequences of slavery.

GEORGE FOSTER, Rec. Sec.

Andover, Sept. 7, 1839.

POLITICS-THE CLERGY, &c. WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 21, 1839.

DEAR BRO. GARRISON : All is commotion in the land of Roger Williams; and wherever I go, my cars are greeted with the note

of preparation for the election on Tuesday pext. The Whigs are denouncing the Abolitionists, in no measred terms, because they suspect that some, who have heretofore acted with them, will vote for Mr. Dorr, the emocratic candidate, on account of his abolition principles; while the Democrats are fearful that Maria Van Buren will not be able to obtain the votes of those, whom he has treated with so much baseness. By the time that you receive this, the election will probably be decided. I will not, therefore, assume to play the prophet. If the Whig abolitionists do their duty, Mr. Dorr will be elected; but very little dependence be placed in men, who are enslaved by party spirit. There must be a higher standard of action among abolitionists, in exercising the right of suffrage, before we can expect them to come out free from the shack-les of party. As long as they continue to feel attach-ment for either of the great parties, just so long they will be made the very local and the property and will be made the mere tools of political aspirants and manœuvering wire-pullers. Every man, who means to do his duty as an abolitionist, at the ballot-box, must first be free and independent of all the manacles which party has forged for all its devoted followers. The question must not be, 'Is the candidate a Whig or a Democrat?' but, 'Is he a firm, uncompromising friend of equal rights?' For one, I anxiously desire to see the time, when abolitionists shall give to the world another proof of their attachment to principle, by the party is a second to be a second

but still I am done by every of any other mo rer up of disser on doing our du r great moral refo.

rselves, and, when x, let us be govern st of all, let us be und, and go to the and, and so to the are acting upon my prejudices. I have been sometines, since I wrotainly in reference rey; but I see not sit be that I touch marking of the ay, speaking of the of an anecdote w ation at Plymouth Webster's arrai clergy, for utteri ecessary to state fr at every individu iends of the clergy mong their friends, ery indignant, and ry expression. Since assumed the gui

jaiced very mu to his interesting that any one s bject of emancipal or all the auditors ture will greatly in D. D., however, his tongs-touching red, on leaving th was told that it stending for a wh that distinguished Thy, you have eve itarians, Infidels 's place,' said he, of the pulpit.' rist-like spirit! person, who w mention nam aquired into the nt. The san

very Society, con declared it alto is abroad in ou to stand firm, th and it over Go feel that they o rho love the ca ty those among ing influence ened, a week adelphia min ould hardly belie ed to abolition : tople at the No thurch to bear a

church because l

have read the le What a wo d now shall we tes? with whom Her views of the

ssed christians

doubts respectiv at when I heard the sun, and nence in behalf dese labors must n ion flashed on r ies of woman

Fly, ye profane Receive the bless Which threw in t If unrestored by For here resistless Mrs. Chila is one sions! How m from above. nton is an ab elivered a poli eart, and she

th, because they st advocates the Aurora of therown rigi uch for the rights wn bow much is to the wor vard is sure.

We omit the n RI GARRISON :

noticed in you

Plint's delivery

ridge, upon e wonderful c opened the Lyc since. I rec Brave Garrison Changed to a bl Now, there is in and patheti f the principle worthy of him, tion to the ca ts of the pres n felt like gettir erenge for the unicad Scoble has lace. The Rev. most respecti spected to inqu ionies were any

thed as they we efore I answer the. I am at is man; for I hold man than a si ATIONS. I know, full well, how difficult ill I am confident that it not only can, but FTHE ESSEX COUNby every real friend of humanity. surners are more fearful of this, than they he Baptist Church, in Ha her move upon the chess-board. I have 4. 5, 1839. The meeting ock, A. M. by the Presiby party politicians, 'a political emissary,' ssension among brethren, because I Prayer was offered red to impress upon the minds of aboliheo. Seminary, Andover. ropriety and necessity of their taking such from local societies But I trust that hard names will not deter he roll one HUMBRED AND our duty; for harsh epithets and bitter arrison, John A. Collins, adividuals, were also preral reform. We are contending for the interest of the occasion liberty by all men. Let us, when, be free when we deposit our vote in the ballotgoverned by motives worthy of freemen. il, let us burst every fetter by which we are

teen somewhat rebuked, in one or two inwrote you before, because I spoke so sisting of Wm. Lloy1 erence to the conduct of a portion of the at I see no reason for self-condemnation that I touched the matter too gently. By the ng of the abuse of the clergy, I am remind edote which occurred in Bristol. In the as part of my lecture, I quoted from Webster's Plymouth- If the pulpit be silent, the pulis trust.' Now I never have heard of

and go to the polls with the consciousness

jing open principle, entirely unshackled by

er's arraignment for high treason against for uttering that; and I did not suppose it tate from whom I quoted, as I thought individual already knew; yet some of the clergy,-men who never are to be found friends, though, in any other cause, -were pant, and made much ado because of that Surely, if religion haters have all at ned the guardianship of ministers, there must ething rotten in Denmark. ed very much, when I learnt that the Rev.

ble was to visit Providence; and after listenresting account, it appeared to me imposgany one should remain indifferent upon the of emancipation. I almost fancied that I could e auditors expressing a deep-felt interest in Much good was undoubtedly done, and his will greatly forward the glorious work. A cerhowever, who resides in that city, famous agreementing sympathy with abolitionists, insaving the house, 'Who made the prayer?' old that it was Rev. Samuel J. May. After ing for a while that he had not any knowledge at distinguished philanthropist, he remarked, you have every thing mixed up together here, tofidels and all.' 'If I had been in Dea. ce, and he, 'I would have pulled that Garrison There's a minister for you! What spirit! These remarks were overheard erson, who was very near him; and although I mention names, I can have no doubt after havged into the matter, of the correctness of the est. The same individual rebuked a member of tch because he had assisted in forming an Antiy Society, composed of members of the congreal churches, without consulting the minister. ared it altogether wrong, and calculated to murbance in the church.' The spirit of the road in our land, and it becomes every chrissand firm, that wolves in sheep's clothing may and it over God's heritage.' Let the clergymen, he love the cause of humanity, rebuke with all

sed, a week since, to an eloquent sermon from ciphia minister, upon the observance of the It met with a full response from my heart. dly believe that such a man could be opbolition : yet he is. I wish to ask one dues the violation of the Sabbath, by a portion of the North, requires the whole energy of th to bear against it, what shall be done in rethe wholesale legal violation of that day by dehristians at the South?

adgence of slavery.

e among them who are not free from the

Yours for humanity T. P. RYDER.

MRS. CHILD.

two read the letter of Mrs. Child with great de-What a woman! what an intellect is hers! ow shall we speak about the equality of the with whom shall we compare her? Shall we te the comparison between her and such trump--, and others of the new organi

dists are such as I have long cherished. I had anh M. Gramke's letters in the Liberator, and cting the actual equality of the sexes not removed. In short, I was disappointed. heard Angelina plead the cause of the when I saw her stand, like a woman clothed the sun, and pour forth golden streams of elolabors must necessarily be disinterested, then con fashed on my mind. I could have said to the

es of woman, as Young says to the Infidel :is ye profune! If not, draw near with awe, wire the blessing, and adore the chance sich threw in this Bethesda your disease. estored by this, despair your cure, ere resistless demonstration dwells!

Mr Child is one of those, of whom the world is not my. How little of earth can be traced in her ef-Is! How much of that pure wisdom which from above, taintless as the falling snow, may a every line that she writes!

ton is an able speaker; and so he would be, if reted a political harangue in a caucus; but hild's arguments are woven with the fibres of ran, and she can distinctly trace out the lines of cause they are written upon a soul not blurred traished with baser matter. One of the very st advocates of the slave, she may be regarded the Aurera of the cause. She has said very little therown rights, but she has done and suffered ther the rights of the slave. It is not generally wh how much she has suffered for her holy devo-88 to the work. Her home is on high, and her

Yours ever WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

We omit the names of the individuals alluded to.

REV. DR. FLINT.

SALEM, S.pt. 7, 1839.

iced in your paper of this week, an account of delivery of a poem at the Commencement at upon the subject of Change. It is the paderful composition, doubtless, with which tied the Lyceum in this place some four or five nee. I recollect it had a couplet like this,

the Garrison himself, by going South may get there is indeed much of the sublime in senand pathetic in style in this; but it speaks loudprinciples and heart of the author of it. It y of him, and of the course be has pursued, the cause of human liberty, since that been before the public in the anti-slavery the present day. Perhaps the Rev. gentleke getting off his state old joke as a sort of the unpleasant position into which our ble has placed him in his recent visit to this The Rev. Doctor, in a carping, cavilling mansed Mr. S. many questions, which he kindly ost respectfully answered; bur, among them, ed, as a Doctor of Divinity in these days might ed to inquire- If the slaves in the British were any happier, being freemen, than they aves? Whether they were as well fed and is they were aforetime?" Mr Scoble replied, lanswer that question, I have a remark to am at issue upon one point with that gen. for I hold that a PREEMAN in rags is a hapan than a stave clothed in purple and fine lin-

dariag sumptuously every day?' Those who

party prejudices, and voting in view of | have heard George Thompson in his loftiest strains of eloquence, can judge of the force of Mr. Scoble's answers. He had been making matter of fact statements, in a matter of fact manner, and his answer came down like a thunder-peal, and the response of the large audience might have made J. C. Cathoun, Geo. McDuffile, or any other tyrant tremble—it gushed out, as it always will, from the human heart; for in it there is always something to give an answering call to liberty. The Rev. Doctor slunk to his seat, feeling evidently mortified and rebuked, and tried afrwards to cover his retreat by declaring, as does Henry Clay, his love of liberty. How much he loves it, let his past course and his would-be poetic wit anwer. And here is a question which we should like have answered very much :- How long would it take such men to abolish slavery in this land? Yours, respectfully,

A FREEMAN.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

We are greatly obliged to our esteemed friend for he following unsolicited but timely letter. Ратенвово', Sept. 1, 1839.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

he alterations I made, is what I never suspected. Much as I would do to relieve or gratify your feelings,

would not do it at so great expense.

The copy you lost ;—and after your long and faithhas, ere this time, appeared in the Liberator.

With great regard, Your friend and brother, GERRIT SMITH.

Essex County A. S. Society. The quarterly meet- Cummings, and others. ng of this Society was held in Haverhill, on the 5th (2) This is a strange assertion, and does not conpartizans of Mr Clay, at Saratoga, descended to an act resolutions in accordance with his wishes? Herald, a whig paper, as follows:

and then our cause is safe.

he scattered broadcast over the land.

wish to read one of the most important and interesting ligious scruples would not allow him to go to the polls.

They knew perfectly well, that it is no part of the ment of the abolition struggle, should immediately see object of the anti-slavery organization to impose a poit that they are supplied with copies of this faithful litical any more than a religious test mon its memnarrative of the rise and progress of the divisions bers; and that every abolitionist has a right to enterwhich have taken place in the anti-slavery ranks in Massachusetts. Price, 37 1-2 ets. a single copy, or fulness of the American government, or any other, as three copies for \$1 00. Apply at 25, Cornhill.

Discussion on Non-Resistance. We understand lution which was intended to excommunicate some of that a public discussion of the question of Non-Resistance will be held in this city—probably on the evening.

(3) We made no complaint whatever at the Conference of the 24th instant—between Henry C. Wright and Nathaniel Column. Particulars between the Nathaniel Column.

seats, they seceded, and organized a new county soci- man politics; but we shall not fail to abolitionists, and to remember them that are in bonds es of clerical politicians or sectarian bigots. as bound with them.

of them this week.

hall be published speedily.

arly publication.

Time of MEETING ALTERED. Our colored friends are lelegates.

C. C. Joxes. The anti-slavery students of Ando-Christ. [See resolutions on the 1st page.]

the fainds of justice and impartial liberty.

BOSTON. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1839.

POLITICAL ACTION. We extract the following somewhat remarkable par-agraph from an editorial article in a late number of the Friend of Man, relating to the proceedings of the National Anti-Slavery Convention :

No HUMAN GOVERNMENT.' In the course of the 'No HUMAN GOVERNMENT.' In the course of the discussions on political action, it was manifest that there is a tendency in this sentiment to neutralize the efforts and modify the measures of abolitionists, on the subject of carrying their principles to the polls. (1) Our old friend Garrison, and those who think with him on this subject, are evidently unwilling that those high toned exhortations to the use of the ballot-box, which they were formerly in the habit of putting forth, should any longer be embodied in the resolutions of anti-slavery conventions. (2) They complain that it is an infringement of their conscientious scruples; (3) whereas, to our apprehension, the adoption of such resolutions is only an expression of the sentiments of those who well for them, and ought not to give offence to any thou is only an expression of the sentiments of those who wole for them, and ought not to give offence to any one. (4) That class of abolitionists who are timid and hesitant about political action, or are too much welded to their old political parties to regard the claims of the slave at the polls, are thus furnished with what seems to them an auxiliary, from a quarter little expected; WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MY DEAR BROTHER—I am pained to hear of the report, that the delay in the publication of my letter to you of the 7th Jane last, has been occasioned by wrong on your part. I take great pleasure in saying, that you are blameless in the matter. I learn, too, of the report that you made humiliating requests, that I are the report that you made humiliating requests, that I are the report that you made humiliating requests, that I are the report that you made humiliating requests, that I are the report that you made humiliating requests, that I are the report that you made humiliating requests, that I are the report that you made humiliating requests. report that you made humiliating requests, that I would alter portions of the letter. The reports are equally groundless. The facts in the case are as follows:

A private correspondence between us followed your receipt of the letter. At my own request, you returned it to me. After having slightly modified some passages, I sent you a copy of it. I recollect that, in one or two instances, I was moved to the modification, for the purpose of relieving your feelings. But, that you asked any such favor of me, is utterly untrue; and that I weakened my argument, or sacrificed truth in any of the alterations I made, is what I never suspected. mation of a third party for making abolition nominaons, which the convention were not disposed to adopt

(1) How or by whom this was manifested, our bro. ful search for it, I sent you another, which, I suppose, Goodell does not inform his readers. He knows, most certainly, that not one of the friends of non-resistance, who were in the Convention, took any part in the political discussions, or passed a word of censure upon human government, or said any thing in self-defence, even when ridiculed and aspersed by Messrs. Scott,

nst. It was unusually well attended; and, as all the vey the exact truth. There would never have been lements of discord were removed at its annual meet- any difficulty in the anti-slavery ranks, respecting any ng, the proceedings were spirited and harmonious in 'high-toned exhortations to the use of the ballot-box, high degree. They will be found in another col- if no attempt had been made to proscribe those who umn, to which the reader is particularly referred .- are restrained, by religious considerations, from ever Among the resolutions adopted was one, justly rebuk- voting at the polls, in any case. Formerly, the 'exng the degrading man-worship so recently shown to hortations' alluded to were not made with any intenthose determined focs of republicanism and Christiani- tion of interfering with the rights of conscience, but ty, Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, by the people were understood to be designed for those only, who New York and Pennsylvania. It is sure and mel- participate in the political affairs of the country. The ancholy proof of the exceeding degeneracy of this na- same phraseology cannot now be adopted, because a tion, when such men are greeted with shoutings in new and odious meaning is given to it by certain schis the public streets, and hailed as worthy to receive the matics. But why does our bro. Goodell complain of highest honors in the gift of the people. Some of the us? Why did not the Convention at Albany adopt of beastly degradation. It is related by the New York Messrs. Birney, Lee, Scott and Cummings attempted to procure the passage of a resolution, declaring it to The four gallant horses were detatched from his be the imperious duty of every man to be a voter, who (Mr Clay's) carriage—a large body of the people at classification of the people at classificat recious and invaluable contents, was driven across, round, and up to the steps that led to the grand porce! Shout on short followed this chivalrous feat of ed and libelled, without trespassing a moment upon the time of the Convention in vindication of their di Henry Clay owns sixty human beings as chartels vine origin—we took no part, neither did any other personal. His Saratoga parasites seem determined to non-resistant, in the discussion of that resolution, but necesse the number of his slaves. O servile beasts! let our political brethren have every thing in their Another important resolution was adopted with per- own way, except in one instance, when we simply of fect unanimity at the Essex Co. meeting—to wit— deprecating the organization of American Abolitionists but) the organization of abolitionists into a distinct into a distinct political party. We hope that resolution political party, which resolution was not acted upon vill be universally adopted by anti-slavery societies, by the Convention. Having, then, remained dumb when we might have found just occasion for much speaking, and when, having been wantonly assailed in ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC. This exceedingly useful regard to our pacific sentiments, (upon which no anticalendar will enable the reader not only to learn the slavery society or convention has any right to sit in signs of the sky,' but also to understand the 'signs of judgment,) we refused to speak even in self-defencethe times.' No better panegyric need be passed upon how can our bro. Goodell insinuate that we were 'evit than to state that it has been collated, written and idently unwilling? to let the Convention do just as it put together by that moster-workman, Theodore D. pleased on the subject of political action? The fact Weld. A large supply has just been received at 25, is, that, though there were, perhaps, nineteen-twenti-Cornhill. It makes an excellent tract, and ought to eths of the whole number of delegates present in favor of using the elective franchise, yet they neither saw the necessity nor believed in the propriety of ar-RIGHT AND WRONG IN MASSACHUSETTS. Those who raigning any man in the anti-slavery ranks, whose re-

Nathaniel Colver. Particulars hereafter. Those who opposed the dogma, that every abolitionist is morally mean to attend the annual meeting on the 25th, will bound to use the elective franchise, simply because it the antical meaning and the 20th, will do well to make their arrangements so as to be here is 'an infringement of our conscientious scruples,' but in senson to hear this discussion. and scope of our glorious enterprise, narrowing as it Another Division. A quarterly meeting of the would the broad dimensions of the anti-slavery platforfolk County A. S. Society was held in Wrentham form, and setting up a new and false test of abolition on Tuesday last. The new organizationists raified character. As for ourselves personally, we care very strongly, headed by at least thirteen clergymen; but, little how many resolutions are adopted in our anti-finding they could not eject the women from their slavery conventions, conflicting with our views of huety! Such conduct would be ludicrous, were it not any and every attempt to make the anti-slavery socihumiliating to witness it in those who assume to be ety an engine of despotism, or subservient to the wish

(4) Indeed! Well, now, just let us see to what this would lead-for 'his a poor rule that will not work EFFRONTERY. That pseudo Quaker and colonization monomaniae, Elliot Cresson, is once more in this of the unembers of the New-York State Anti-Slavery Commonwealth, endeavoring to dupe the people out of Society should become non-resistants; suppose they their money, in support of the nefarious project of Af- should force a resolution through its annual meeting, Honest and humane folks are ad- declaring that it is the religious duty of every abolivertised to be on their guard. tionist to refuse any longer to exercise the elective To Correspondents. The communications of our franchise; suppose the minority should remonstrate friend G. B. of Nantucket, have all safely come to against this course as unwise, proscriptive, and unand, but not in season to enable us to publish either constitutional; and suppose the majority should reply, 'The adoption of such a resolution is only an ex-'Pacificus,' in reply to Henry Grew, is received, and pression of the sentiments of those who vote for it, and ought not to give offence to any one '-what then ? A. K. and other communications are on file for an On this principle, majorities may undertake to settle all controverted and abstruse questions in theology Mas. Loverov. This lady has met with another af. and law-' might makes right '-minorities ought not fictive dispensation, in the loss of her youngest child—
to take offence! Such reasoning is not only fallacious,
one that was born since the death of its father—aged but dangerous to the integrity of the holy cause we

(5) This is not the first time we have seen it intimatrequested to take special notice, that the time for holding the New England Colored Temperance Convention in this city, is altered from Sept. 17 to Sept. 24 of the present month. Let these the policy are disposed to give the right hand of fellowthe present month. Let there be a good attendance of delegates.

Ship to non-resisting abolitionists: whereas the reverse of all this is true! It is not true that any man who wears the collar of party, can regard with a favorable ver Theological Seminary have kept their garments white and pare, in bearing public testimony against the act of Dr. Woods in allowing this clerical man the act of Dr. Woods in allowing this circular man stealer to address the students as a minister of Jesus (that high-toned political action meets with their muited WILLIAM GOODELL'S LETTER. This Letter, together lar! Non-resistants declare that, of all the questions with Mr. Stanton's which introduces it, (see last page,) which now agitate the land, not one can compare it is worthy of comment—but we cannot find room for importance, politically, with that of abolition. Party politicians deny this! Non-resistants affirm, that ab THE RECAPTURED AFRICANS. The trial of the brave olitionists who resort to the polls ought to carry their inquez and his associates is to take place at Hart- anti-slavery principles with them. This, also, is deford on the 17th inst. A committee (consisting of nied by party politicians! Non-resistants maintain, Messrs. Joshua Leavitt, Simeon S. Jocelyn, and Lewis that the cause of the slave ought to be paramount over Tappan) have been appointed to secure eminent coun- all others at the ballol-box. Do the politicians agree sel in their defence, and to relieve their pressing neces- with them? No! Non-resistants assert, that the absities. Donations for this purpose are solicited from olition voter who will stick by his party in preference to the cause of outraged humanity, is recreant to God

and his country. Party politicians regard this as the from bondage; the latter aims to relieve MANKIND trued by the gospel of Christ, and torbidden to wield instance, 'sympathize' with each other! There is no more affinity between them than between light and darkness, fire and water. and that abolitionists ought to go for party above prin- non-resitsance. If no man would injure or oppress root of human ambition, power, emolument, suprema-cy. If they held that abolitionists ought to be voters, hooks, and there would be none to molest or make gnation; and they are foremost in sinking the brand that loses his life for my sake, shall find it.' reatly pleased and encouraged to see men who have worthy of me.' orcery influences of party, slipping their collars and which our bro. Goodell has made between non-resisnapping their chains, on becoming abolitionists, and tants and other abolitionists. The former, he says, asting their votes irrespective of party names, in or- are only emancipationists ;-- for, granting that if their der that liberty may be proclaimed throughout all the principles should be universally adopted in this counand unto all the inhabitants thereof. We feel a high iry, the slaveholders would of necessity be compelled uman progress: it leads us to hope for still better sanction slavery would be unrepealed, and so at some future time might afford a shelter for individuals to nay soon accurately perceive all things in their true of the slaves, not the abolition of slavery! Strange articularly by the former! If the people should beditary commander, every lover of station and dominon, every advocate of war, every oppressor, every un-ubdued spirit, all over the world, hates and rejects he principles of non-resistance. ne principles of non-resistance, as that the slavehold r hates and rejects the principles or abolition, or the

he passengers, we found a slaveholder from Alaba- explanation of the course we felt bound to pursue be name in his ear. He soon began to make invidious our testimony, on that occasion, should be faithfully hags at the abolitionists, and run on in the usual fool. reported. We remarked, in substance, that we felt ish and incoherent style adopted by the proprietors of slaves and souls of men—about dissolving the Union, which the Convention had been called; and that it &c. Of course, we managed our side of the argu- United States, but only of a part-of them, and the ment as well as we knew how, much to the confusion least valuable and efficient part—for the anti-slavery of our 'chivalric' opponent, and to the amusement of women did more than the men, as women were ever the other passengers. He was greatly shocked to foremost in every benevolent and holy enterprise, think that abolitionists were resolved to make political action subservient to the cause of bleeding human. very individuals, (Messrs. Scott, Cummings, &c.) who much as we had thrown away 'the staff of accomplish-ment!' We shall see! The first thing we did was, to vindicate the course of abolitionists, in making ab-olition a test at the ballot-box; to expose his incon-sumed much of the time of the meeting in this manstency and hypocrisy as a politician; and to con- ner. We also called upon the delegates to with found him by showing, that if it be wrong to elec- that though a portion of their body had thus been aswas a whig.] On this point he was very easily silenced. He then accused abolitionists in general, and very meeting, nor would we in such an assembly asor liberty, or to deprive others of that inestimable boon; is bound to go to the polls, would thereby open for disalso deprived him of the power or right to hold them Non-Resistance, instead of Slavery! If they were preesistance doctrines—sneeringly said (the pious plun-erer of God's perishing poor!) that he believed none the anti-slavery platform, who is not a voter. out Universalists adopted them (he was a stickler for fire and brimstone, and the worm that never dieth, and weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, the heriage of oppressors!)-and declared his readiness to rage of oppressors!)—and declared his reactives to seek redress for any wrongs that might be done to the Liberator of August 23d seems to justify a reply.

he doctrine of repentance! May it not be safely af-

ation, that he very soon took an outside seat with the driver! Here were two good witnesses to the righte-shall leave it to your readers to decide upon the approusness of non-resistance! And the same test, if appriateness of the application. olied to any other part of the world, would uniformly

evelope a similar state of mind. is very striking. The former contemplates only the emancipation of twenty-five hundred thousand slaves with Mr. Theodore D. Weid; that you had also con-

worst heresy! Where, then, is the 'sympathy' between them? In what do they agree? Is it said,
'They agree in this—that abolitionists should not be
found at the polls—therefore, it matters not in what

race. It takes away the desire and the ability of se they differ'? Stop! this is not a fair representa-man to exercise dominion over his fellow man, to in-on. It applies the doctrines of non-resistance to a jure him in his person or property, or to work any ill particular case, as if they were intended only for that to his neighbor: for it is 'the fulfilling of the law.'

How wide from the truth, then, is the assertion, that Non-resistants believe that they and all men are dis- party politicians and non-resistants, even in a single

self-defence, to protect life, liberty, or property, or To know the good or evil of certain principles, it is in behalf of the country to which they belong; couse only necessary to ascertain what would be the state of quently, they hold that the worst of enemies ought to the world, if all men should adopt them. If mankind forgiven instead of punished, and therefore that they should universally persist in drinking intoxicating annot actively uphold a government based on brute liquor, universal drunkenness would be the natural Do party politicians agree with them in this consequence. If they should maintain that it is right ing? Do they not scout such notions as absurd and for one man to make a chattel of another, tyranny and anatical? Non-resistants entertain such views of the slavery would become universal. Those principles overnment of this country, that they cannot conscient which inculcate meekness, forbearance, long-suffering, gsly go to the polls, in any case. True, party poli- forgiveness, overcoming evil with good, turning the cians may hypocritically affect to agree with them, left cheek when smitten on the right, surrendering up at abolitionists ought to abstain from casting their the cloak when the coat has been stolen, being sheep uffrages as abolitionists-meaning by this, (unprinci- in the midst of wolves, wielding no other than spiritual oled men!) that the anti-slavery cause is not of so weapons, must as they prevail be happy for society, ach consequence as a Sub-Treasury or a U. S. Bank, and good for the world. Such are the principles of iple-for whigism or democracy, as the case may be; his brother, nor seek to have dominion over him acfrom which selfish and abominable conclusions, non- cording to the will of the majority, nor desire to have esistants totally dissent! They lay the axe at the his enemy punished, all swords would be instantly but not abolition voters, then, indeed, they would be afraid in all God's holy mountain. But all men are uilty of gross inconsistency, and would undeniably not willing to come into this state of mind. Truefound striking hands with unprincipled office-seek- what then? The question is, are they not guilty in ers and party hacks! But they entertain no such cherishing this unwillingness? Shall christians go views. The conduct of those politicians, who are hyp-with the multitude to do evil? 'Let the dead bury critically pretending that anti-slavery ought not to be their dead-what is that to thee? Follow thou me, ningled with polities, fills them with disgust and in is the language of the Messiah to his disciples. 'He He that infamy into their forehead. Non-resistants are taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not

allowed themselves to be spell-bound by the We are here reminded of an ingenious distinction spect for such men : such conduct is sure proof of to let the oppressed go free, still, the laws which now e able to discern men as trees walking, but which re-establish the system! It would be the emancipation hape, relation, proportion, and order. It is not so it did not occur to our esteemed coadjutor, that though ewed by those politicians, who, it is strangely inti-slavery might be abolished by law to-day, it also might ated, 'sympathize' with us! No, indeed! Such a be again made lawful at no distant period. But we pectacle fills them with agony; and they cry out, as have a decisive answer to make to the metaphysical id the demons of old, 'Why hast thou come to torent us before the time?' For tormented they are, non-resistance prevail throughout the land, and, innd shall be, as truly as the Lord liveth-both by the stead of having to go through a long process of elecick-named 'no-human government men,' and by the tioneering in order to choose the right kind of men to nshackled friends of immediate emancipation—more repeal the pro-slavery laws,—instead of having to wait ome non-resistants, these political cormorants would been discussed,—judges, and lawyers, and legislators, weeks and months until the question of repeal had ave no constituents; and without constituents, they and all the people, in imitation of certain converts of ould not be elected to office; and without office, they old, would immediately 'show their deeds,' and conould not exercise authority; and without authority, fess, and bring all the statute-books together, and burn hey would pass into nothingness. And yet they them before all men-let the price of them be what it sympathize' with those who would strip them of all might! Then would the scriptures be fulfilled :- 'For hee, honor, power, emolument! Do they? Then this is the covenant I will make with the house of Isselfishness 'sympathises' with benevolence, lust with purity, violence with meekness, sin with holiness! It lears into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a peo-

(6) A mistake-we did not open our lips on this see report of the proceedings in the Eman-

(7) We did not complain of any intolerance, nor object to the phrascology of any political resolution that rmed, that whatever is cordially hated by wicked had been adopted. Just before the final adjournment, nen universally, must be true and righteous? We re. (for we purposely abstained from interrupting the prooice to know that we have not their 'sympathy,' nor ceedings of Convention,) we begged the indulgence of their approbation; and we grieve to find our bro. Good-the meeting, that we might say a few parting words. ell in such bad company-for they all 'sympathize' This was cheerfully granted, and we accordingly ocwith him in his rejection of the principles of non-re- cupied from five to ten minutes. Though our remarks were very brief, yet, for some reason or other, (design-We relate an anecdote in this connection. On our edly, we are constrained to think,) they were not pubay to the Albany Convention, we had occasion to lished with the proceedings. As we made no speechde some twenty miles in a stage-couch; and among cs at the Convention, and as it was due to us to let the Some one recognized us, and whispered our given to the public, justice and fairness required that bout amalgamation, about foreign interference, &cc. was not, strictly, a meeting of the abolitionists of the According to bro. Goodell's logic, he sympa had been loudest in their false charges against non-rehized' with us in our non-resistance views, inas sisting abolitionists, about 'dragging in foreign quesioneer in favor of inalienable human rights, it is persed and caricatured, yet not a single non-resistant wrong to do so in support of a U. S. Bank, &c. [He had opened his lips in self-defence; for we had never urselves in particular, of attempting to stimulate the sume even a defensive attitude. We admonished them slaves to cut their masters' throats, and deluge the to remember, that, while such different views of govouth with blood. This charge we rebutted in a sum. ernment and peace were entertained by abolitionists, mary manner-and then gave him our views of the those who should attempt to enforce the dogma, that gospel of peace. We denied the right of men to fight every abolitionist (maugre all his religious scruples) we argued that the forgiveness, instead of the punish. cossion the main question of the rightfulness of human ment of enemies, was a christian duty; and we gave in the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of n bondage-placing him under the same obligations pared to have such a change, then let them press their suffer unresistingly for Christ's sake, as rest upon 'imperative' resolutions about the religious duty of s manacled victims. He at once scouted our non- using the elective franchise; if not, let them frown

LETTER FROM LEWIS TAPPAN.

The introduction of my name into a paragraph of

thim or his property! We found no difficulty in condemning him out of his own mouth; in showing him that while me denied, he advocated the right of the slaves to destroy their masters, in order that they might obtain their freedom! He was silent.

"I has been bassly insimated by some of the schismatics in the anti-slavery ranks, that we purposely missind, or were unwilling to publish. Mr. Smith's letter! Even Lewis Tappan said to us, a few days since in New York,—"Did you not know that Gerrit Smith inmight obtain their freedom! He was silent.

There was also in the company a deputy sheriff from Massachusetts. He was very bitter in his feelings towards non-resistants—swore that he would not lift a finger to save them from the most terrible beating— the license law—was in favor of moderate drinking—had no fellowship with abolitionists—declared that it would not be safe for any man to insult or injure him—&c. &c. So uncomfortable did he find his situation, that he very soon took an outside seat with the

What I have to remark upon, particularly, is the fol-

lowing- He urged us to leave the cause, and devote Slaveholders, it is true, are mightily displeased and ourselves to some other pursuit, which he thought larmed to think that abolition is to be carried to the would be more congenial to our feelings.' This is a polls; but, rather than adopt the doctrines of non-esistance, they would infinitely prefer to have abo-recently, I attempted to recall to your recollection the tionists vote for the abolition of slavery—for a whig conversation we had together, (never to be forgotten or a democratic administration—for Clay, Van Buren, Harrison, or any other political aspirant; because when you remarked to this effect—I know objects rough by their suffrages they might overthrow the paramount to the anti-slavery cause; and as soon as lave-system, yet they would leave untouched stations I see that it can get along without my particular atof great power, authority and emolument, which nonresistance levels to the earth, and which human ambition and selfishness can never consent to abandon. it in presence of Mr. Scoble and several other gentleThe difference between no. The difference between non-resistance and abolition men. In this city afterwards, I mentioned to you that

versed on the same topic with others of our most intinate friends, and had made similar deck them. You even went further than you did in conrersation with me; for you stated to Mr. Weld, that ou intended to devote the columns of the Liberator to the advocacy of those other objects. Mr. Weld menoned to me, at the time, his conversation with you. He strongly urged you not to do this. I did not urge you to leave the anti-slavery cause, but to do now, what you told me in 1836 you intended to do; and my reason for this was, a desire that the cause might not be retarded by other objects.

I send this letter strictly in self-defence, being anxions to avoid collision with an old friend and coadjutor. Relying upon your sense of justice to publish what I have written, I remain your fellow-laborer, so far as you will advocate the cause of the slave LEWIS TAPPAN.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1839.

REMARKS.

1. Mr. Tappan does not deny, that, in putting his question to us respecting the publication of Gerrit Smith's letter, he meant to insinuate that we had purposely withheld it until after the Albany Convention It was unworthy of him.

2. He says he did not urge us to leave the antislavery cause, but to do now, what he declared we told him in 1836 we designed to do as soon as convenient i. e. leave the causs! In what consists the difference He repeats that he would be glad to have us retire from our present post, 'that the cause may not be retarded with [by our attention to] other objects!' What those 'other objects' are, he does not specify. Nothing has brought upon the Liberator and ourselves such a weight of odium, as the liberty we give for a full and free discussion of the Peace question in its columns. This discussion is even more than even our friend T. can tolerate-it is injurious to the cause of the slave !- yet he is the very person, who, imme. diately after the death of Lovejoy, advised us to com-mence it in the Liberator! His language at that time

Dear Garrison-I was much gratified with your Lovejoy met death. Is it not now a very suitable time to discuss, in the Liberator, the Peace question FULLY? I feel anxious that this important subject should be fully discussed in your paper. It can be done without oftending any of the readers—and I believe abolitionists generally, on both sides of the question and those who think they are at present on neither side, would rejoice to see the arguments, for and against, on the Peace question.'

3. With regard to our conversations with bro. Weld and himself, in 1836, we have simply to say, that, supposing them to be accurately reported, (which we do not admit.) what then? It is for us to conduct the Liberator just as duty may seem to dictate, and whoever dislikes it need not patronize the paper. We told bro. W., in New-York, a few weeks since, that he was mistaken as to his impressions respecting our conver-sation with him in 1836. Rejoicing in view of the lage accessions to the abolition cause, and especially of the number of anti-slavery lecturers then about to enter the field, we expressed to him our thankfulness that we should be able to retire farther and farther from public observation, and be swallowed up as a drop disappears in the ocean; that there were other great subjects in which we felt deeply interested. and to which we should turn our attention as soon and as far as we got relieved from our anti-slavery load, &c. But we have never, at any moment, contemplated making the Liberator any thing but an antislavery journal, in its distinctive character. Up to this hour, it has been almost entirely absorbed in the abolition question. Mr. Tappan says, we intimated to him, in 1836, that as soon as we saw that the cause could get along without our particular attention, we hould devote ourselves 'principally to other objects.' We reply, that, in our judgment, that time has not yet come. At a crisis like this, we shall cling only the nore tenaciously to this sacred enterprise-though we shall be sorry to grieve our friend by this announcement. He seems to think the time has fully come for us to leave-we think just the reverse! We regret that he is so much altered in his feelings as to desire us to withdraw from the anti-slavery ranks; for we have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in many a rough conflict with the enemies of human freedom, and we should like to remain by his side to the end of this great struggle.

4. The cause of the slave is as dear to us as our exstence. We can never forsake it-never allow our in terest in it to diminish-never consent to see it prostituted to party or sectarian purposes. We are, however, under no higher obligations to devote our life to its advocacy, than any other man; and it is not for any man, or body of men, to dictate to us how much or how little time we shall give to its support. Whilst advocating the emancipation of others, we mean to be

REMEMBER THE DAY! The friends of ' peace on earth and good will to man' are again reminded, that the first annual meeting of the New England Non-Resis tance Society will be held in Boston on the 25th of the present month, and will probably continue in session two or three days. It is desirable that there should be full attendance. Preparations must be made for a vigorous assault upon the empire of darkness during

Errota in Mr. Bradburn's Letter.—In column 2d, ¶4th, line 10, for 'sooner,' read scarce. In the next ¶, line 3d, for 'for their,' read further. In column 4th, ¶2d, last line, for 'preventing,' read perverting. In ¶ last but one, and last line but one, for 'accordingly,' read occasionally.

MARRIED—In Salem, on the 9th inst. by Alexander J. Sessions, John E. Dearborn of Chelsea, Vt. to L. L. Dodge, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Dodge. NOTICE.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden for business, at the anti-slavery office, 25 Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 24th of September, at 4 P. M.

J. A. COLLINS, Sec'ry.

Boston, Sept. 12th, 1839.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The fourth annual meeting of the New England Colored Temperance Society will be holden, by divine permission, in this city, on Tuesday, 24th of September, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Moral Reform, and other topics of deep interest to our cause, and the intellectual elevation of colored Americans, will be presented to the consideration of the meeting. A full delegation from every city and town in New England are requested. Punctual attendance at the hour appointed is respectfully solicited.

pectfully solicited.

Delegates, on their arrival in the city, are requested or report themselves at the Anti-Slavery Intelligence Office, No. 36, Brattle Street, where information can e had in relation to board, and the place of holding meeting.

Per order of the Executive Committee-Henry Weeden, Benj. P. Bassett, John Levi.

Veeden, Benj. P. Bassett, John Levi.

JEHIEL C. BEMAN, Pres.

THOMAS COLE, Cor. Sec.

The Colored American will please copy this noce; and all other papers friendly to the cause of
imperance.

Aug. 30.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County AntiSlavery Society will be held—God willing—in the
Baptist meeting-house, South Reading, on Wednesday,
the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The
meeting will not only be for choice of officers, and doing all annual business, but for the free discussion of
our principles—the interchange of friendly feeling—
for strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts
of 'all persons' struggling in the cause of human
liberty. While, therefore, the members of the Society
are requested to govern themselves according to their
constitutions,—all the friends of freedom are earnestly invited to attend and do 'what they can,' to deliver
the millions in our land—born free and equal'—
from the house of their bondage.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry. Acton, Aug. 27th, 1839.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1840. Just received and for sale, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25 Cornhill, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

A. S. Almanaes at the following prices:

Thirty dollars per thousand.

Three and a half "housand.

Fifty cents "dozen.

Six cents single. Six cents Sept. 9th, 1839.

those ministers, who are of human rights, or openhose who vote at the polls and that the time has now sts should withdraw their all ministers of the charto bear an open and faith-the sin of slavery; and

ers, Ezekiel Hale, Jr. of

do., P. C. Pettibone of

of Danvers, reported the

after being thoroughly

of the slave bave came

is of men; that in Chris

letans who are crying out lawery cause to the polis, selfash and hypocritical; at if this in peraisted in, he in demand to repression of themselves; and right to carry any question one that can be com-

nce, to the great quest

great unanimity :

s of Christianity in this their influence to prevent dedged slaveholder, from ghboring State, awaiting Court of the United States surder; therefore,

cannot consistently listen those who profess, in the beings as chattels; there-

on the principles of the mous nero, not a pirate, edom's struggle upon the

cticut, are in duty boun trial now pending, and to z is a pirate, and as st

nd that the surviving offi-he 'Amistad' should be in the fact, that the Mass. ong others, a petition to to repeal all laws making olor; and we earnestly f Essex County the duty petition throughout eve-

vere presented by Dr. Syli, we depend on spiritual at system of oppre e of this republic practic

its of this country

faith in God is the only ys keep slaves; and that heart, in the revealed afes and threatenings, they their slayes, and do away e laws which now are the of their avarice and un-, the people of the United

civilized and christian poerites; and the various a apologize for or uphold very, are practical unbe-digion which they preach which has accrued to the FOSTER, Rec. Sec.

CLERGY, &c. , R. I., Aug. 21, 1839. and of Roger Williams;

re greeted with the note

on Tuesday next. The boliticnists, in no measect that some, who have ill vote for Mr. Dorr, the unt of his abolitio are fearful that Martin btain the votes of those, much baseness. By the ne election will probably ore, assume to play the nists do their duty, Mr. y little dependence can enslaved by party spirit. rd of action among abght of suffrage, before continue to feel attach-arties, just so long they political aspirants and very man, who means

at the ballot-box, must levoted followers. The candidate a Whig or a uncompromising friend anxiously desire to see shall give to the world out to principle, by

For the Liberator. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. When evening shadows round thee fall, Sleep not, watchman, on the wall; But list the fettered bondman's call, Be faithful-watch !

From Carolina's sunny plains, Land of the charter, and of chains, Where slavery freedom's life sustains,\* He bids thee watch

Nor open foe alone to fear, Without, the ramparts gathering near; Their rallying cry our outposts hear, Their movements scan :

But in the camp, beneath our eyes,

The secret, dreaded danger lies; Since there are lurking, secret spies-Oh! sleep not-watch! But, from thy station on the tower,

By day, or night, point out each hour, Those in our midst who seek for power To thrust thee down. Why should these craftsmen, one and all,

Strive to effectuate thy fall ! Why not beside thee mount the wall, Beside thee watch Though friends who once were justly dear,

Amid our ranks no more appear, Or, worse, unite both heart and hand To aid the disaffected band,

With aid and counsel ever near.

Who've sown dissension through the land, And in our ranks : Oh, let them to this truth take heed, To guide our movements safe we need, Not men, but principles to lead

The band slong

ELLEN O. VAIL.

Those principles sent from above, Most mighty through the power of love, Strongs holds of evil to remove, And 'stablish right.

Then, fear not, watchman, for the right ! Speak bold and fearless-with thy might Proclaim aloud, by day or night, Unvarpished truth

Chester co. Pa. 9 mo. 3, 1839.

\*Slavery is the corner-stone of the republic; says G. McDuffie.

> From the Forget-me-Not THE STEAM SHIP.

BY THE AUTHOR OF '-QRAFTLEY,' &c. Amid the thousand wonders of the vast unquiet sea, That covers half this ponderous globe, there's nothing

like to thee, Oh Steam Ship !-- thou, who wakest, like a lion roused from sleep, With heart of fire, and rushes forth across the angry

deep!
Naught heedest thou the wind or tide; but onward,

night and day, Unwearied as the waves around, thou marchest on thy way, Where mighty ships lie all becalmed, with sails that

flap the mast-What boots to thee their thousand guas?-thou smil'st and walkest past.

They sail-and monsters of the deep are hovering in

But the great Leviathan himself might follow thee in He looketh up in wonder on thy strange, mysterious

flight, And the rapid whirring of thy wings, fluttering in li-

quid light; His mighty heart is struck with awe, and, sinking,

dark and slow, A hundred fathom deep, he seeks his rocky forts be

And there, perchance, he dreams of thee within his

coral lair. Scarce hoping that a living thing may dwell in open

Oh! thou art mighty on the wave! a fearful power is

For good or evil art thou formed-infernal or divine ! Tis thine to chase the pirate through his maze of

hundred isles; useless wiles

'Tis thine to tear him from his prey, to beard him in his den -

Oh! thine might be a blessed power among the sons of men! A vanguard leader, like the guide of Israel on their

A living fire to cheer the night, a moving cloud by

Could man's ambition know control, could angry passions cease,

Or, were thy venturous course confined within the reign of pence,
Swift in thy flight from shore to shore, from dark to

Welcomed wert thou, in every port, with shouts and

glistening eyes. A pledge of amity renewed each voyage then would

As though the nations stretched and shook their hands across the sea !

'Tis sweet to stand upon the deck, when the wind is right ahead; To mark thy foaming, roaring keel, and think from

whence thou'rt fled ; To feel thee rise upon the wave, breasting the flying

Then downward plunge, and rise again, rejoicing in

the fray Of angry billows, gathering round, like foes to bar thy way,

While onward-onward-to thy port, thou stemm'st their dark array. And Oh! 'tis sweet, when all is calm, and blue the

sky and main, To be with thee in solitude upon the liquid plain-To see the setting sun decline in the fiery, glowing

Leaving all else to dreams and sleep but thee that

need'st not rest. How lovely glide the starry worlds all silently on high, While thou fliest o'er the dark blue wave, like an ar-

row through the sky!

The visions, then, of youth revive, and the wizard's wondrous tale,

As borne along 'twixt heaven and earth, away we seem to sail!

I've stood upon thy trembling deck, and felt thy thrilling march.

Beneath the southern sultry skies and the northern starlit arch; I've been with thee in calm and storm, but never in

And oh! that war, that coming war, could strip thee

of thy might?

'Tis not for those all trained and armed upon thy deck who stand,

Bloodier to make the distant strife and struggle, hand 'Tis not for those who cheering rush to meet the wel-

come foe, And clasp the damp, cold hand of death with warm

But, for the dwellers on the shore-we dread to think

Oh! thy black banner, floating wild, a fearful thing

NON-RESISTANCE. LETTER FROM VERMONT.

BROTHER GARRISON:

triumphant through christendom, and but few, com-paratively, are like Christ? If the doctrine of non-re-who's that? who goes there?" says one and another. stance is true, then its opposite cannot be. What is 'O, why it's Jo come back from Liberia' Well. light cannot be darkness, neither can truth be false-hood. Equally true is it, that we 'cannot serve God Society were assembled, being composed, as the lec-

ity triumph, and paganism blush. We may suppose that we are in the kingdom of Christ; yet, if we do not yield obedience to the laws of the King, we can opes itself, they feel still more respect and esteem for have no just expectation of receiving his approbation. him, and they (who'd believe it?) call him Joseph Now, if Christ approbates his people, will he not give Jones!! them all the privileges of the gospel? A very large But the respect and esteem of these dignitaries were over barely the element of fire, and their opponents Jones of Liberia !!! Now he is allowed to walk, and his own excessive desire for numbers. But you may it.'

praise swell the hearts of all God's children, and rise its place. But I must close. and roll through the vast concave of our moral heavens; while the votaries of Babylon are writing upon WM. L. GARRISON. E. B. CUNNINGHAM. their city, 'Mene, tekel.' Send the Non-Resistant to I am not acquainted with him, but am informed that he is a minister of the gospel,-is Extract of a letter from a much esteemed anti-slavery searching for the treasures of the kingdom,-and believes that the kingdoms of the world will soon crumble to atoms., Amen! Halleluia! for the Lord God relation to the 'rights of women,' has created such a resistance, are now made free. Thank God for light! ight) see wheat from tares.

A GUILTY NATION.

DEAR GARRISON :

Нактгово, Sept. 2, 1839. nstead, they would just speak the genuine feelings of the heart for the crushed and the dumb? their hearts, and say that their principal efforts were now do the great mass of professing Christians stand, slave of man, instead of a help meet for him. a state of things: and they, being well the flock. Has the one any better or more direct au- of woman, shall go forward with increased energy and thority than the other? But, what are ministers, so zeal. as much to me as to them. I do not, to be sure, and, if there is no other course, let it come.' claim nor receive the title of Rev. nor D. D. nor am I allowed to preach in their synagogues; but I may, yea, I will preach Jesus and the resurrection when and wherever I have opportunity, even though they all me heretic or infidel. But I say, in the blessed name of Jesus Christ, let them beware of the 'millstone' doom! I will not be over careful about that which God has taken into his own care, nor need you, brother; but I would say to all such,-to those unside,—call you infidel, and every thing that is vile and contemptible, knowing, as they must, that it is false,—to them I would say, 'Beware what you do to the little ones! Let them alone, ye vipers, ye blind the little ones! Let the little ones guides!—Cease your vile persecutions! Jesus Christ complains of you. Be not deceived; God is not mocked for nought.' But, brother, an awful criss is approaching, and these men, like the infatuated Jews in Christ's and the Apostles' day, may be employed n Christ's and the Apostles' day, may be employed o hasten it. The Lord reigns.

The spirit of hatred to truth and righteousness is by no means sectional. We have had a specimen of it in this city lately. Abby Kelly has spent a little dime with us, for which a few here will thank the lord. Her chief here was to lecture upon Anii. Lord. Her object here was to lecture upon Anti-Slavery. If the matter had been controlled by clerical influence, she would have been defeated. woman question' and 'non resistance' are powerful xv. 15. bug-bears, to the good (?) people of this part of the and of 'steady habits.' They who lord it over God's heritage have only to pass sentence of condemnation or disapproval, and the work is done. Abby had an interview with Mr. Sprague, who, on being introluced, exclaimed 'Is this the famous Abby Kelly In reading the notice for the lecture, he om name of the lecturer, for fear it wou'd puff her up with pride! Dr. Hawes, who preached for Mr. S. the next Sunday, refused to read a notice for a third generally known that the only surviving slave of Genelecture, and handed it to Mrs. S. who, it is said, remarked, that it ought not to be read. She had better the surveying dishes.

But, perhaps, enough of this. When I took up my pen, my principle object was to tell you a little about a colonization lecture we have had recently. I heard only a small part of the lecture; so I shall attempt to give you only what the lecturer called samples or specimens. Mr. Finley, the lecturer, remarked that he was knowing to the fact he was about to relate. It was the wonderful effect of a single year's residence in the colony of Liberia!

An ignorant, but pious colored man, in the State of Kentucky, was prevailed on to go to Liberia, and spend a year, for the purpose of gathering information, and then to return and report. He went-and, Can it be true, that the anti-christian spirit reigns at the end of the year, returned. But he is so changed and mammon.' turer said, of the dignitaries of the State [none of Now, it is certain, that, whatsoever the mind is your low fellows.] Jo was called on to report. chiefly occupied with, is the highest in our estimation 'Well, Jo,' (mark the contempt!) 'back again, ehf
—as if a vessel is full of water, and a hard substance
Well, come, come in, and tell us all about what
be dropped into it, that which is highest will flow off
you've seen and heard in Liberia.' He begins, and pro-Well, Jo,' (mark the contempt!) 'back again, eh? first. The low scurrility, the loquacious babblings, ceeds with his remarks with so much intelligence, the ingenious speculations presented in the daily prac. &c. that they begin to feel respect for him; and as he Christians, is enough to make infidel- proceeds still farther, their respect for him increases

majority of professed Christians are political men. to be taxed still farther, and they are constrained to Give any party or body of political men the power call him Mr. Joseph Jones, and finally, Mr. Joseph would soon be consumed : hence, no political partizan sit, and eat with them-is called upon to make adcan possibly receive the fulness of the gospel of Christ. dresses before assemblies of respectable ladies and gen-Give the sects of the day the power of working mira- tlemen, so much so, in fact, that one negro-hater says, cles, and they would proselyte each other so exceed- Well, if this is the effect of colonization, I am op ing swift, that the power of friction would soon set posed to your scheme. Why, it is going to raise the them all on fire, and each would be consumed, from blacks to an equality with the whites-I'm opposed to

say, have charity. I cannot, neither am I required to Now, the whole of this is rather a ludicrous affair have charity to believe that a dead, fruitless tree is a yet the principle, as it regards Jo's treatment, no one live one, or that a beach is a pear. What then? I who will look at it, can fail to see, is just what abowill do good to those who oppose themselves, and who litionists contend for. But, to those sensitive souls who are enemies to the truth; but, by the grace of God, I are so affected with color-phobia, it all goes in favor mean to use the sword of truth, by which the enemies of colonization. The lecturer remarked, also, in reof Christ must be destroyed, and the sanctuary cleans- gard to the good effects of colonization, that he did not ed. 'The end of all things is at hand.' 'The wise know a man at the South, who was in favor of colonishall understand, but none of the wicked shall under- zation, but was also in favor of emancipation !- Wonstand,' says David. The time is now when none of der if he ever read Henry Clay's speech? And, furthe wicked either embrace or understand the true doc- ther, that he knew, and could tell where, if he had trine of Christ. But they have heaped treasures or time, of whole plantations of slaves, that were being money together, for the last days. Every miser trem- educated with a view to colonization-was happy to bles over his bag of gold, and, in truth, it begins to say, that the morbid state of feeling which had so unhappily prevailed for a few years past was fast dying Glory to God in the highest!' Let the notes of away, and a more healthful feeling beginning to take

Yours, for truth and consistency and the slave,

EQUAL RIGHTS.

friend in Western New-York :-

'The summary action of the Albany Convention, in omnipotent reigneth! Glory to God in that Babylon, sensation in this part of the State, as I have rarely which has trafficked in all kinds of merchandize, in seen equalled before; and, unless counteracted by the slaves and souls of men, is about to be sunk, like a prompt and decisive action of the State Society at its milistone, to rise no more. I lecture nearly every approaching anniversary, I have no doubt that a very Sabbath. The meeting-houses which, but a few weeks large number of local and county societies will dissolve since, were thought too good for the discussion of nonselves together upon a platform broad enough to emhave been requested to attend meetings in many brace all who love the slave, without distinction of places where time and circumstances will not permit. clime, color, or sex. They do not wish to introduce Pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more labor-the doctrines of woman's rights, in its broadest sense, ers into his harvest! The fields are white, and he that into our anti-slavery meetings or discussions, but reapeth receiveth wages. God will take care of his would at all times most sedulously avoid it; but when own vineyard, and those who labor in it can (it being they see the inalienable rights of their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters rudely trampled upon by a corrupt clergy and their wicked compeers, silence and a

tame submission would be both criminal and unmanly.

They never can and never will consent that those Dear Garrison:

This is truly an ungodly and degenerate age. The hour of peril, and submitted themselves in all moral darkness that broods over the land, tells but christian meckness to the seeds, and jeers, and abuse, and insult of 'gentlemen of property and stamung,' and insult of 'gentlemen' and peril, a of the most fine gold. Truth is bartered away for and the so called higher circles,-shall now be uncerfalsehood, virtuous principle for time-serving expedi- emoniously driven from the ranks of abolitionism, and ency. The false and hypocritical cant of a corrupt stigmatized as unsexing themselves, and being out of priesthood and their willing dupes,-ungodly, formal their appropriate spheres, for daring to remember the rofessors of religion,-about guarding the church, untold and unutterable wrongs of their sisters in bonds. keeping out error, &c. when compared with their anti- Where is their appropriate sphere, if not in rejoicing christian conduct, comes with an ill-grace from their with those who rejoice, and weeping with those who unhallowed lips. It would be much more in point if, weep? if not in pleading with woman's eloquence of

Some would fain have us believe, that their approo guard their own interests, court popular favor, &c. priate sphere is at the feet of the clergy, instead of at For I ask, in all seriousness and heartfelt honesty, the feet of Jesus, and that woman was made for the

in regard to the pure and holy, but unpopular doctrines What earthly objection can there be to her standing and principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ? True, they on the same platform with us in the cause of philanhave a 'form of godliness,' but they deny, yea, they thropy, humanity and love? Are we afraid that the are strangers to the power of it. They, especially, who coverflowing exuberance of her sympathising heart will claim the right and power of moulding the public eclipse ns? Or are we afraid that we shall be lowernind, and who would and do act in a great measure ing down our dignity? Now, I would by no means as conservators over the consciences of others, stand, introduce the question of woman's rights, any farther I think, foremost in guilt, though they are by no than as it respects the enterprise in which we are enmeans alone. The people are pleased with, ay, deggaged. And it was and has been supposed, that the paid for it, are quite willing to perpetuate it. They laid a platform broad enough to include all of every should, both 'ministers and people,' be rebuked, not sex, clime, color, or creed, who would come up and with unsparing abuse,' (for I feel that I would abuse no swear cternal enmity to slavery. But if, in our warman or men,) but with Christian boldness and kind- fare for human rights, we must at the very outset ness, even though they call this method 'abuse'-just trample under foot the dearest and most sacred rights as the wicked slaveholder calls an honest, virtuous of man, and crush the warmest and holiest sympathies attack upon his abominable sin. The slaveholder of our race, then Pm off. That is, I am off from the says, 'My slaves,' and claims the power of control- present organization, but not off from the crusade ling them. The professed minister says, 'My people,' against slavery; but, placing myself in a condition to and claims the exclusive right of jurisdiction over be cheered on by the gushing appeals and sympathies

alled? Even though they are sons of God, and pos- Now, I do hope the State Society will, in its wisdom sess much of the spirit of God, are partakers of the set every thing right; for it grieves me to the heart divine nature, yet they have nothing, absolutely no- to think of any thing like a disruption or division of thing more than is promised to all the children-just our ranks. But principle must never be compromised;

From the Exeter Christian Herald.

THE NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SO-The first annual meeting of this Society is to be held in Boston, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The Executive Committee have issued a circular to the friends of the cause of non-resistance to enemies, urging their attendance. A large meeting of several days continuance, is anticipated, in which the subje godly men who are wickedly troubling you on every war and peacs,—and inviolability of human life, the Resist not evil; overcome evil with good Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves.

HUMAN INFIRMITY.

WE also are men of like passions with you.'-Acts

When the French ambassador visited the illustrious Bacon in his last illness, and found him in bed wit the curtains drawn, he addressed this fulsome com-pliment to him: 'You are like the angels, of whos we hear and read much, but have not the pleasure of g intro-Kelly?' losopher, and language not unworthy of a Christian— itted the bet un

> HAMET. GENERAL WASHINGTON'S SLAVE. It is not sion from the Government for his services in the revo

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Massachusetts Abolitionist. THE LETTER OF WILLIAM GOODELL.

new society. Then a single sentence was quoted, with the inquiry, whether Wm. Goodell was to be regarded as 'rotten timber.' Similar inquiries were made with respect to other prominent and whole-souled advocates of the slave. It has since been discovered that Goodell, is blind, Luxby is recengeful, Birney a hymogric. Whyteria deficient in more leavage, the Angarded as 'rotten timber.' Similar inquiries were made with respect to other prominent and whole-souled advocates of the slave. It has since been discovered that Goodell is blind, Lundy is revengeful, Birney a hypocrite, Whittier deficient in moral courage, the Anti-Slaverry press Civilence in the cause is in his view more important than sectarian objects, and individual supremacy in power or influence. The noblest body that ever assembled in our land to consult for the welfare of the slave, the National Conversion the welfare of the slave, the National Conversion that was also in the cause in the cause is alternation to its proper business, and refused to endorse the doctrines of a sect. The old laborers in the cause, a large majority of them, are ministers of the gospel of different sects, who have sacrificed comfort, money, the endearments of home, and reputation, to labor in the cause; but now, because they are clergymen, are subjected to wholesale condemnation. Being clergymen, they take the liberty to do their own thinking, and have not learned the nature of true submission to the powers that he e' and therefore have in a proper business, and therefore have in the proper with the proper business, and therefore have in the proper with the proper business of the gospel of the gospel of the mature of true submission to the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he e' and therefore have a conformation of the powers that he even and the father's consent to the charge and the powers and who then censured, would now admit that their seerity was the severity of truth : truth told, moreover, wenty was the severity of truin: truin tole, moreover, when few anti-slavery men, out of eastern Massachusetts, were prepared to see and admit it. The same letters would none seem admost tame to many who then cried, 'hard language;' 'too severe;' because the truth of all that was alleged, (and much more,) is now full of mercy and good fruits. So far, therefore, as prother Goodell designs to rebuke them, they will thank him, and love and trust him, as a 'clear-sight ed, and true-hearted abolitionist,' the more on account of it. But we detain our readers from the letter.

UTICA, Feb. 5th, 1839. DEAR BRO. STANTON,-I thank you for your favor of DEAR BRO. STANTON.—I thank you for your favor of least the clinic with the stant wind of information that an editor often needs, and cannot seasonably overcome every difficulty.

The contained just that kind of information that an editor often needs, and cannot seasonably overcome every difficulty. overcome every difficulty.

bould have been careful to do as you suggest, i.e. hear all sides, '&c. &c. respecting the contest in the Liberator, before making any public expression of pinions, even if I had not received your communication.

tion.

The tone of the warfare in the Liberator, on both sides, gives me much pain. Torrey and Garrison, in particular, write in a harsh style. And are not St. Clair and Phelps a little off their guard, too, in some of their expressions? I cannot know all the circumstances. But I do wish abolitionists could be a little more courteous towards each other. We shall come to be regarded as a 'base' and 'dastardly' set of fellows, at this rate, by each other's shewing. The doctrine of Perfectionism will need better specimens to commend its statements, or we shall have to conclude there are no Christians! I can easily conceive that bro. commend its statements, or we shall have to conclude there are no Christians! I can easily conceive that bro. Phelps has been placed in a difficult and trying situation. He commonly keeps his balance, and I will not hastily decide that he has lost it, essentially, on the present occasion. I am more anxious that you should accept the appointment of the Mass. State Soc. (if you have not already done so,) and labor in Massachusetts. The cause of the slave will suffer greatly noless you have not already done so, and labor in Massachusetts. The cause of the slave will suffer greatly, unless you and Phelps, and a few others, can form a well defined nucleus, and stand shoulder to shoulder. For you know—and it is no secret—that I am decidedly for a high and firm tone of political action; and that I regard the no-government (miscalled non-resistant) principle as at war with that essential feature of primitive (1833) abolitionism. Bro. Chaplin, (who is a Massachusetts man) has frequently conversed with me about the prospects of the Old Bay State—and neither of us are surprised much at this rupture, though we could have wished to have seen it take place less unpleasantly. You have got to fight the battle of political action, not as a mere excitant, or as an expedient; but as a manas a mere executant, of as an expectant; but as a matter of sober, settled, moral, and religious principle. I was in hopes that a monthly paper would have been less treading upon editors' sore toes, and stirring up of jealousies, in getting it under way.

What you want, whether in speaking or writing, is to either on his dignity or his pardoning power, and refused a want, whether in speaking or writing, is to either on his dignity or his pardoning power, and refused a way.

urge political abolition upon high Bibl

As for those who are intoxicated with one man's infallibility, I leave them out of the question. The cause of liberty, in France, was at a low ebb, when republiance for liberty, in France, was at a low ebb, when republiance for liberty, in France, was at a low ebb, when republiance for liberty, in France, was at a low ebb, when republiance for large for a load of human began to be dazzled with the fancied invincibility and perfection of 'Narollon'. And when abolition-fine for large for a load of human flesh, under the star-spangled banner. We further learn that since Derember last, treaty-three vessels willing to recognize—or who will consent to be regarded as their Napoleon—the very foundation principle of their abolitionism has evidently been touched with the hand of decay. How could our noble 'Herald,' in the Granite State, so far forget himself, and the holy doctrine of man's equality, and equal responsibility doctrine of man's equality, and equal responsibility and individuality, even, as to pen so extravagant and submissive a surrendry of human 'Freedom?'\* This is the fatal incense that has bewildered our noble brother Garrison; for what human intellect can escape its fascinations unharmed? I feel towards him, as I have always felt, and would support him as I always are the second of the theorem. ways have done, and for the same reason; because the contended for the right and the true; and so long and so far as he contended for it, and no longer and no farther. When he led the way, in matter of fact, by unfolding new truths, stripping off the disguises of colors. hrown in his path—when clogs and weights were hung on him, to hold him back, the post of honor was to dig out and thrust aside the stumbling blocks, to cut adrift, and cast out of his wake, the lumber that out adrift, and cast out of his wake, the lumber that stry, two in those would deaden his way. But what then? Suppose er somewhere in Ohio. would deaden his way. But what then? Suppose that he changes his views so far that, in my best judgment, he is himself interposing obstacles and barriers and 'limitations' to the true cause of abolition exertion, marked out by his 'declarations' of 1833. Suppose himself is intent nor on promulgating what he himself would have condemned as opiates upon the consciences of Christian freemen, then? If my views remain the same as mine and his were, in 1833, and to put a stopper on my mouth, and a plough-shoe on the point of my pen, lest I seem to do dishonor to the 'Napoleon' of our enterprise? If he were our Napoleon, should I be bound to follow him in the retreat as well as in the onset? Perhaps it should be. But I have enlisted under a captain who makes no counter.

Shall I seek shelter with Wayland? Who has pioneered more nobly than John Quincy Adams? Must I strike my flag because he has done so. I would not wrong Garrison by classing him with either Wayland or Adams, neither of whom were ever thorough abolitionists. I do not believe that Garrison's zeal or courage for the slave has abated. But I do believe—nay, I am as certain as I can be of any truth ever taught by abolitionists—that, in his new I do believe—may, I am as certain as I can be of any truth ever taught by abolitionists—that, in his new views of civil government, he has sadly mistaken his principle—and that the mistake will prove fatal to the abolition cause, and to this nation of sovereign freemen on whom God has conferred civil power, (and at whose hands he will require a proper exercise of the same,)—if abolitionists should regard Garrison as a 'Napoleon' in this matter, and follow the lead he has given them. Never have I seen the hand of the arch deceiver more manifest than I think I do in this artiface! Be it so—that Garrison is and was our 'Napoleon.' Would the Prince of Darkness leave any stone unturned to mislead and deceive the very leader of our enterprise? Is it certain that Garrison is perfect in wisdom and knowledge? Wayland's 'Limitations,' as none of us doubt,† were suggested from that

\*Vide Herald of Freedom, Jan. 28, copied into the Liberator at the request (') of Messrs. Francis Jackson, E. Quincy and Wm. Bassett.

† I mean 'none of us' abolitionists who believe in the missand and serve ded hundred dollars.

Liberator at the request (?) of Messrs. Francis Jackton, E. Quincy and Wm. Bassett.

† I mean 'none of us' abolitionists who believe in
the p:rsonality of the devil.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has seen a gentleman who, within a few days, sold ten acres of Morus Multicaulis, now growing on his place, for thirtyeight thousand and some odd hundred dollars.

source. For the devil deceives even good and great source. For the devil deceives even good and great men. But the 'limitations' were not ample enough, after all. The blanket was only broad enough to cover the 'ten miles square!' Even John Quincy Adams, at the very capitol, bolts his nose out from under the coverlid, and gets a peep at the 'internal slave trade!' 'That will never do,' exclaims Satan. 'What shall I do?' 'I have it,' responds Lucifer.' American freemen, and expectable publicionists, must be The following letter was written in reply to one detailing in part the occurrences of the annual meeting in January last. Permission was subsequently given to publish such parts of it as were deemed best. The chief reason for continuing to withhold it was, that the severity of its rebuke of Mr. Garrison's course was so great, that, at that time, it would have appeared to the public to be unjust. The only allusion to it Mr. Torey has ever made, was in reply to a taunt from Mm. L. Garrison at the N. E. Convention, that the 'rotten timber' would all form a part of the structure of our new society. Then a single sentence was quoted, new society. William Goodell.

WILLIAM GOODELL.

being clergymen, they take the floetry to do their own hinking, and have not learned the nature of true subnission to 'the powers that be;' and therefore have production of a cultivated mind, yet found in the ecome 'the most mean, selfish set of men in the land, hands of exceedingly ignorant and illiterate persons, uterly unfit to have the management of any moral is at length explained. It was written in 1812, for interprise.' Mr. Phelps, on one occasion, read a part enterprise. Mr. Phelps, on one occasion, read a part amusement, as a instortical romance of the lost race, of Mr. Goodell's letter to meet a particular statement the remains of whose numerous mounds and forts are —in a meeting at Lowell. In no other instance, that we are aware of, has it been read, or quoted, or 'hawk- Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth ed about.' That both he and Mr. Torrey used language of great severity, in their letters to Mr. Garrison, prior to the annual meeting in January last, they friends of the deceased clergyman recollected passawill cheerfully admit. It should be remarked, however ges which he had read to them during the time he was control to the original propagation. that the lone of deference and adulation, usually apployed in reference to him, rendered their expressions apparently more severe than they were in fact, to way of contrast. And a very large part of the public to the necessary, would now admit that their severely work that the restrict was found among his papers. It also appeared that at one time he had some thoughts in relative to the necessary of truth: truth told, moreover, the first was the severity of truth: truth told, moreover, the first was figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, the first was the severity of truth: truth told, moreover, the first was figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, the first was the severity of truth: was at that time employed in this printing office, and it was no doubt copied by him.—Newburuport Herald. it was no doubt cop

IMPOSSIBILITIES. A characteristic trait of Col. Wal-lace, a British officer in the East Indies, is collected by those who served with the army in the Deccan. At the siege of Gawilghur, he had been charged with the truth of all that was alleged, (and much more,) is now so evident. None, however, would be farther from justifying a harsh spirit than the brethren referred to And while we confess the difficulty of 'speaking the truth in love,' where the provocations to severity are so great, and the occasions for just severity so many, they will no doubt acknowledge that they ought to be 'gentle, easy to be entreated,' forgiving and kind; all endeavors that the artillery officer, in despair, respectively. ported the accomplishment of it to be impossible. 'Impossible, sir!' exclaimed Col. Wallace, who had all his life maintained the most rigid adherence to obedience ife maintained the most rigid adherence to obediene —'impossible! let us see!' He then called for a light pulled the instructions from his pocket, and havin read them, said, 'Oh, no, not impossible; the order i

The result evinced the efficacy of the order,

positive.

burch were taken up on Sunday afternoon by the city Guard, and lodged in the Guard-house. The City Council yesterday morning sentenced five of them, con sisting of a Bishop and four Ministers, to one month' imprisonment, or to give security to leave the State Eight other Ministers were also sentenced, separately

round. So- fused payment. His Honor made out a mittimus, and ber, argumentative instruction is all Massachusetts needs—I mean, of course, the reflecting and reasoning portion of the people. And that is the portion you want.

As for those who are intoxicated with one man's in- LOOK AT THIS !- We learn that the Campbell, for-

some 15 or 20 years ago—and he is living yet. It probably never occurred to them to cut his throat for this act of henevolence. He is now considered by the colored people who know him, as their particular frie He has enabled others besides his own to manumit themselves .- New Lisbon Aurora.

nization, or urging us on to new duties, it was a privilege to follow. When obstacles were, without cause, thereof?

One Henry Sampson has gone to jail in Buffalo for having no less than six wives—two of them located blocks, to having no less than six wives—two of them located nber that in that city, two in Rochester, one in Utica, and anoth-

well as in the onset? Ferhaps it should be. But I have enlisted under a captain who makes no countermarches when Moscow is in flames, and fights no battles of Waterloo!

WAYLAND was counted a leader, by some, during one summer's campaign—but his 'limitations' came in season to save him from a winter's exposure. Shall I seek shelter with Wayland?

Who has nonegered more nobly than Jone Orince.

BLACK AND BLUE. 'Get out of the way, you black

Colonization to the West Indies .- The h council of Trinidad has passed an ordinar age the emigration of black laborers, wi for the payment at the public expense, which to the payment at the public expense, of \$2.2 passage money of each laborer of African coming from the United States, and \$30 for coming from Canada.

Lynch Law at Buffalo. - We learn from Lynch Law at Dryano.—We learn from ommercial Advertiser, that a 'family of malgamationists, occupying a tenement of the foot of Main street,' were obliged to welling on Tuesday hight. It was razed to and the household furniture of the family

THE WAGES OF INIQUITY .- We are infor The Water that the captain of a slave schooner owned in Maiazas by American and an Italian, put into Porte Rico as time since, sold his load of negroes, and Swar with the money, about \$70,000. The owners

TO THE HONORABLE WILLARD PRILLIPS, Jul

THE petition of John Cutts Smith of Chelen said County, Gentleman, Guardian of Su Henry and William Augustine Henry, of William Henry, late of Boston, is Tailor, deceased, respectfully show, that are interested in the real estate of William of Boston, in said county of Suffolk, deceate, whose estate is in a course of settle. Probate Court of said county; claiming children and heirs of said deceased, two children and heirs of said deceased, two undivided third parts or shares thereof; that they are desired of holding their said shares in severally, and that John Rogers of said Boston, Trader, holds one undivided part of said real estate, which he purchased Francis Henry, one of the children and kein of mit William Henry.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that the real estate aforesaid of the said William Henry may be divided, and the share of said minous, set off to them in sere, alty, and partition made thereof, pursuant to the law is such cases made and provided.

J. CUTTS SMERS.

J. CUTTS SMITH inffolk, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, into for said County, on Monday the twenty-sixth day a August, in the year one thousand eight handred at

Adjust, in the year one thousand eight hundred air thirty-nine.

UPON the foregoing petition, it is ordered that he said petitioner notify all persons interested there within this Commonwealth, to appear at a Coard Probate to be holden at Boston, in and for said coard, ty, on Monday, the sixteenth day of September as, by serving there wish a true copy of said petition at this order thereon, fourteen days at least before as said sixteenth day of September, and also that he said sixteenth day of September, and also that he said sixteenth day of September, and also that he said sixteenth day of september, and such that he had been a said sixteenth day of september, and such that he had been as the said sixteenth day of september, and also that he had been and there are the said Being and the said Being last publication to be at least two days before the said series. ourt, and then and there to show cause, if a have, why the prayer of said WILLARD PHILLIPS.

A true copy.
OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Rg. THE CELEBRATED GERMAN COUGH PILL ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THIS is the best article ever used for a Cong Indies is the best arrived ever used for a couga, lundreds of certificates of their beneficial effects, hight be obtained, if necessary.—Every family ongst have a box constantly on hand. This pill has quered obstinate coughs when other ren ailed. Directions-Take two at night just tiring, and one in the morning. They can be take at any time without risk. The afflicted are request CHARLES WHIPPLE, wholesale agent, Newho.

ryport. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal allowance

ryport. Price 25 cents per too. A describility of wholesale purchasers.

Sold by HENRY WHIPPLE, Salem; A. H. Trak & Co. Manchester; George Spofford & Co. George town; Daniel Cogswell, Ipswich; T. A. Sunth, Giacester Harbor; Israel Perkins, Proctor & Bholes & Cooledge, and Oliver Porter, Lynn; H. Cogswell, Essex; B. F. Adams, Postmaster, Topsfield; J. Spr. hawk, jr. Marblehead; Daniel Colesworthy, Porting. BILIOUS PHYSICAL PILLS, OR, THE BEST

FAMILY MEDICINE.

THESE Pills have been used by thousand, via have received great benefit from them. They are tirely vegetable, and need no praise. If every family was furnished with them they would save much many that is now expended. Directions—Take from one four. Price 25 cones per here.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated near the pleasant village of Bro Windham County, Connecticat, within five minut walk of the Court House, Academy, School House walk of the Court House, Academy, School Hong, and three meeting-houses of different denomination. The farm contains about EIGHTY ACRES of GOOD LAND, is well fenced, with durable stow wall, has several never-failing springs of excelent water, two orchards, and a growth of thifly well sufficient for the use of one family.

Also a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with other convenient buildings, all in good reput. The house is located between two turnpike roads, a which was daily the Providence and Harford all

Norwich and Worcester stage-coaches. The Norwich and Worcester railroad is three miles distant, with when completed, will bring Boston within six has ride. For further particulars, inquire of W.L. Gim-son, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, or of the sal-scriber on the premises. GEO. W. BENSON. riber on the premises. Brooklyn, July 1st, 1839.

ANTI-SLAVERY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE No. 36 BRATTLE STREET.

THE subscriber, in consequence of the aimes di application to him for colored help by citizens of I con and vicinity, has been induced to try the exp ment of securing good places to colored persons
ment of securing good places to colored persons
merit, by establishing the above office.
Wanted immediately, two good Wash womes.
For character, refer to Wm. L. Garrison, Wm.
Burley, Oliver Johnson, Rev. Sam'l Snowdes at
Elder J. V. Himes.
Boston, Aug. 22, 1839.

TUITION WANTED. The subscriber, desirous of having his young day ter privately instructed in the first rudiments of English education, adopts this method of saying to English education, adopts this method is spine, all ady wishing to instruct a child in the manner aline to, that they will be able to hear of the individual application at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 25, Comb. Boston. One in the city would be preferred. JOHN ROBINSON

LACE OR STAR PATTERN VICTORIA SHE COMB.

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a large

sortment of his new work. The style of ornam cannot be imitated in horn, and is much admired annot be imitated in horn,
auty and durability.

Ladies are invited to call and examine, at No.
A. S. JORDAN.

DR. BECKWITH, THE inventor of the Anti-Despeptic Pills, is a tinguished and highly reputed family physician in Carolina. They were never offered to the public as their efficacy had gained them general celebrity small them to the control of the most respectable families of his practice. The wherever introduce the control of the practice of the most respectable families of his practice. The

have become as highly popular wherever introduce A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street, General Agent. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the A. S. Depository, 25 Cornhill. Price, 3 50 per handred—6cts stigle. GENTLEMEN AND LADIES OF COLOR CAN be accommodated with board at Mr. Willan Wright's, Ann Street, No. 216, Boston, where the will have all attentions paid them, and the best accommodations. Private rooms, if needed.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1839.

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